PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,672.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 8-30 P.M.				
1909.				
20th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
SAGA	4,000	G. Gillumber	16th Apr 1909
HOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
CHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
CAROLUS MAGQUEHEM	4,394	G. Raicich	Early April.
VORWARTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr, 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Paris to the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes via Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Venice or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which is there about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but as the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergoglian	26th Mar. 1909,

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
London House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East, offer their services to Firms abroad.

HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via.
LHASA	3,171	Mon 22nd Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 18th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 19th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 22nd Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,389 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

17th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BRIHO	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L Manchini	18th Apr. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Magantini	16th May 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 825; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Falconi	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man.—Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column.—This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable of Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Robert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, Indies, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those seeking RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
45, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Amoy—Eden	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Minden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England | The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. | The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. | The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Penang.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENTS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris bez to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, &c.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG.	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hursaundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 250 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

"APENTA" B.G.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,

WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the chief cause of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the cheapest form of Imitation.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemical pharmaceutics, and thoroughly scientific, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by over-work, unhealthy diet, constipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, are but so many symptoms of nervousness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary affections after syphilis, diseases of the blood, pimples, scurf, boils, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, if of long standing, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, bronchitis, asthma, and h

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "OLYMPIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be prosecuted before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 16TH MARCH, 1909.

AUCTION SALE OF
VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSES IN SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.

Situated within British limits, in the most attractive localities, at Secunderabad, Deccan, belonging to the Estate of the late C. A. BATTENBURG, Esq., under instructions from the Executors.

MESSRS. SHAIK OOMER & Co., Public Auctioneers, Secunderabad, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909 (3rd Khurshadh, 1318 F), and following days, commencing at 8 A. M. on each day.

1. A HOUSE and large compound, Municipal No. 57, situated in St. Mary's Road, suitable for business premises or residence. Near Station, in a commanding position.

2. A DOUBLE-STORIED BUNGALOW, "THE CASTLE," Municipal No. 58, situated in St. Mary's Road, in large compound, pukka built, four bedrooms, bath and dressing-rooms, reception rooms, billiard room, pantry, portico, and several godrahdahs, stabling and coachhouses and servants' quarters.

3. A well-built commodious BUNGALOW and large compound, Municipal No. 59, in St. Mary's Road, next Baptist Mission.

4. A desirable BUNGALOW, in extensive grounds, Municipal No. 50, in Sebastian Road, next to R. C. Mission School. Excellent artesian well.

5. A large BUNGALOW, situated in most central part of Secunderabad, opposite the Clock Tower, viz., No. 75, Oxford Street, also a newly-built cottage in same compound in extensive grounds, outhouses, stabling and servants' quarters. An excellent site for business premises or for large family residence.

6. An attractive BUNGALOW, very commodious, in large compound, opposite Parade Ground, No. 150, Old Sapper Lines, always occupied by a Senior Military Officer, good stabling, outhouses, well, etc.

7. A HOUSE, situated on Main Road in Turner Street, No. 6253, in regular tenancy.

8. A HOUSE situated on Main Road in Turner Street, No. 6258, with small piece of ground attached, in regular tenancy.

9. A DOUBLE-STORIED HOUSE, No. 6350, Kumerguda, Candaswamy St., on Main Road, well suited for combined shop and house, in regular tenancy.

Title Deeds can be inspected at Office of Mr. W. A. N. BATTENBURG, Barrister-at-Law, Oxford Street, Secunderabad. Property open to inspection by 2 days' notice.

With one exception, the above Houses are all situated in a quarter of Secunderabad occupied by Civilian Tenants and are practically always tenanted.

The demand for houses in Secunderabad and District is increasing daily and will be greater on the final transference of the 9th Division Head Quarters to Secunderabad, which has been ordered. Conditions of Sale on application from the AUCTIONEERS or from the office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd Instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1909.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM MONDAY, 15th instant, our HEAD OFFICE for India will be at

YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH COMPANY (1902), LTD.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-43, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Knowles as a Director made by the Directors to fill up a casual vacancy.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 10th, to WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1909.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
179, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,

in aid of the CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd and 23rd.

GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPLAY, MILITARY MASSED BANDS.

GRAND CONCERT

at which most of the leading amateurs of Bombay will assist.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

For the Concert Programmes, Price 8 annas each, will be issued, which will admit to the Concert tent and can now be obtained from

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

FAIRY'S BOWER,

OTHERWISE KNOWN AS

THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.

AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?

This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILL BE OPEN DAILY,

from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including:—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT

From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.

FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).

EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT

THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.

THE SENSATION IS BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.

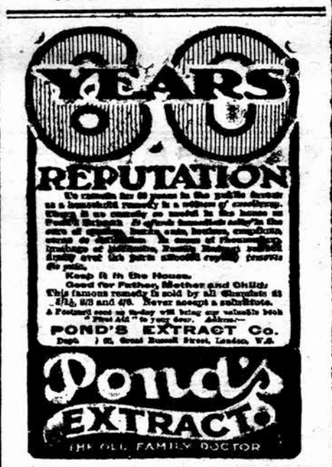
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.

THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

DON'T MISS THE

SWITCHBACK

When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.



ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GRIHEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and assuring work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DELIGHTFUL CHANGES.—Good furnished HOUSES at Low Rents: MYATT HOUSE and COSY COT, Mahableshwar: MAIDSTONE, Panchgani. Apply Box No. 1308, Care of this Paper.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE at LONAVLA, Tungarli Hill, Ten Acres of INAMI LAND, beautifully wooded with a nice Bungalow, splendid view. For Particulars apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 11, Hornby Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 1, Moffusil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 3 and 3½ per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHORTHAND TYPIST.—WANTED at once, quick Shorthand Typist. Must be able to take down quickly and accurately and to type neatly and correctly. Good salary to really efficient hand. Must be prepared to start work at once. Apply personally with Testimonials to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Dont go out without the DRIED FRUITS of the CARR ESTATE. Bafaura Kengra District. Superintendent can supply 3 lbs. tins at Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Hiphistons Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus, Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

WANTED.—A COMPETENT TYPIST for one month. One with knowledge of Shorthand preferred. Apply ILAHA BUKH BAYAD & SONS, Cox's Building, Hornby Road.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum (exclusive of postage).

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR

NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS

Which we offer for nought to

All at their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of CUTLERY, KNIVES, RAZORS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Joosub Haji Moti, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bangree Bazaar, out of Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following remaining goods consisting of penknives with ring and chain, sailor knives, table knives, scissors, bell, padlocks, round-spoons, chains, and leather money purses.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods are on view.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, near Prarthna Samaj, in the old Book Depot, Bangalore French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, sofas, easy chairs, single and double cots, almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, lamps, glassware, crockeryware, lamps, flower pots, &c.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Manecherjilla, Middle Colaba, Sassoon Dock Cross Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, side and corner cabinets, fancy teapoys, open carved blackwood chiffoniers, easy chairs, teapoys, flower stands, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, sweet-toned cottage piano, windproof lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of R. E. Clarke, Esquire, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), the following:—

1 Brooch set with diamonds.
1 Brooch set with diamonds, ruby and pearls.
2 Gold bangles.
2 Gold bangles.
1 Gold barcelet.
1 Stick, hand, set with diamonds, ruby and emerald.
1 Marble Switch Board.
1 Volt Meter.
1 Am Meter.
2 Centrifugal pumps by Gunner & Co., Ltd.

Printed catalogues of specification of Machinery and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

Now on view.

N.B.—Private offers also will be received before Auction Sale by the Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WATCHES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), a consignment of 648 Superior watches for ladies and gentlemen in metal and sterling silver.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale

BONA FIDE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, &c.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of March, sell, by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 21, Medow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit purchasers as follows:—

1,500 pieces Incandescent Lamps obscured, half obscured, clear, fancy and coloured glass lamps, in varieties of 100, 200 and 230 volts, and 8, 16, 32, 50 and 100 candle powers.

6 coils wire and 110 yards of 19, 14, 19, 16 and 37, 18.

One lot ¾" and 1" plain and screwed insulated conduit (pipes).

25 Ceiling and Desk Fans 230 volts, a lot of very rich fancy glass and silk lamp-shades, shade carriers and galleries, cord ornaments, pocket volt meters and ammeter for testing accumulators and dry batteries, Nettleford screws.

8 Blickensderfer typewriters and one Simplex soda machine.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS, SALE OF BOILER, PUMPS, DYNAMO, Etc.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned machinery in the compound of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Cochin Street, Mody Bay, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Particulars of the machinery:
1 Cornish Boiler.
1 Horizontal Sea-water Pump by Munford.
1 Verticle Sea-water Pump by Garrathers.
2 Continuous current Electric Motors.
1 Continuous current Dynamo.
1 Marble Switch Board.
1 Volt Meter.
1 Am Meter.
2 Centrifugal pumps by Gunner & Co., Ltd.

Printed catalogues of specification of Machinery and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

Now on view.

N.B.—Private offers also will be received before Auction Sale by the Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned in the compound of the Sindar Carbonic Gas Co. at Connaught Road, Managon, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

A Triple Roller Mill Fine Grinding by Sonnenthal & Co. suitable for Paint makers.

A filter Press by John Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

The above articles were imported some 18 months ago for the purpose of making paint but the persons engaged in the enterprise did not proceed with it.

Now on view.

Private offers also will be received by the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, NUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. D. P Botha & Co. and on account and at the risk of Somoda Tea Company.

A few cases of dust tea and fannings.

The above will be sold without reserve in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Coy.'s Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jawari, cottonseed, bags of bajree, bundles of cloth, luggage, bales of twist, empty casks, iron bars, bangles, cement, iron screws, pawras, boxes, bagging, teakwood planks, marble stones, charpie, bundles of tent, wooden cots, cane chairs, bar soap, earthen kujas, trunk luggage, old records, machinery, condemned sheets, heaps of grain sweeping, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH 1909.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTES.

TO-MORROW, THURDAY, the 18th Instant, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mills and hours mentioned below by order of the Agents and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nagsi Damji, the following wastes, viz:—

At the Fazulbhoy Mills, on Fergusson Road, Parel, at 4 P.M. (S.T.).

About 9 candies dropping No. 2, 1 candy unsized small ends and 1 candy colour waste, No. 2.

At the Crescent Mills, on Fergusson Road, Parel, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

About 47 cwts. coloured sized long ends, 5 candies dropping No. 10s., 15 cwts sizing small ends, No. 2, 21 cwts coloured small ends No. 2, 50 cwts. Oily Yarn Waste No. 1, 33 cwts bobbin waste and 10 cwts sizing coloured small ends.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As Saturday, the 20th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of horses and carriages on that day.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS of cutting Grass, collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop, Cocoanuts, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Garden's office on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 9-30 A. M. (B.T.), the 4 rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Right of collecting mango crop of the (next) season,
(1) Right of collecting chikoo crop for one year.
(1) Right of collecting cocoanut crop for one year.
(1) Right of taking down mowing grass from 15th June, 1909 to 30th September, 1909, from the Victoria Gardens.

Right of cultivating vegetable and rearing fish in the Naigham Tank for one year.

For details and condition of some of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Victoria Garden's Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Cathedral Street, on the corner of Anantwadi and junction of Dady Agiary Street and the Portuguese Church Street, at Bhuleshwar.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain Vaidya, attorneys for the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable immovable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground, admeasuring two hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Bombay, for pension and Tax under Old No. 689, New No. 2874, Old Survey No. 259, and New Survey No. 402, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and premises standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward Nos. 4460 and 4461, and Street Nos. 2-4 and 6, Cathedral Street, situate in the town and Island of Bombay on the corner of Anant Wadi and the junction of Dady Agiary Street, and the Grand Portuguese Church Street, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Portugese Church Street, on or towards the South partly by the said Dady Agiary Street, and partly by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar, on or towards the west partly by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar, and partly by the property of Chanda Rawji's Temple and on or towards the north by the property of J. J. Annunciation, and which said land, hereditaments and premises front towards the west side of the said Grand Portuguese Church Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Mint Road and Manordas Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mathuradas Rowji, the equitable Mortgagees and with the consent of Rai Javerbai, widow of Dayal Khimji, Vallabhdas Talsidas and Vithaldas Narayandas, the executors of the last Will and testament of the said Dayal Khimji, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th day of April, 1909, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land, with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate in Munordas Roopji Lane, now called Manordas Street, within the Fort in the registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 711, New No. 5020, Old Survey No. 1811, and New Survey No. 3529, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2618 and Street Nos. 51,53, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and now called Manordas Street, on the south by the house of Hargowan Jeewan, on the east partly by the house of Ranchordas Meghji and partly by the property secondly described, and on the west by the house of the said Murgowan Jeewan.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse situate to Rampart Row now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Rampart Row, and on the west by the property firstly described, on the south, by the property of Ranchordas Meghji and on the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 730, New No. 5042, Old Survey No. 1275, 1309, 1310, and New Survey No. 3522, and assessed by Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1985, and Street No. 144, and both these premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Executors.

For further particulars and conditions of application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Mathuradas Rowji, at their office No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH, 1909.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

DICK'S PATENT

CANVAS AND BALATA

BELTING.

THE BEST BELTS for Mills, Factories and Railway Workshops. Absolutely Unequalled For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W CROWDER & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has (by its) reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The sounds of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen heaps of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOINT STOCK

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dunbarmoor, 2,331 tons, Captain W. B. Barton, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa in ballast.

THE steamer Alberto Treves, 2,446 tons, Captain P. Brocco, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Annie, 2,445 tons, Captain J Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Governeur, 2,120 tons, Captain C Burmeister sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Cardium, 3,993 tons, Captain B P Head, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,302 tons, Captain W Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 4 cabin and 86 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and H S N Co's steamer Shah Allum, 1,917 tons, Captain J B S Robertson, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

CHINA MAIL.

The P. & O Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W Hayward, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

For Colombo.—Mr and Mrs Webster, Major and Mrs E C Massy, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs J F Cato, Miss Cato, Mr and Mrs A L Davies, Mr and Mrs F A Howard, Mr H Hawkins, Mr and Mrs Dallas, Mr and Mrs Arnold, Mr Cowan, Mrs Stephen, Miss Wood, Miss Stewart, Miss Johnstone Miss Prolyn, Miss Lait, Miss Gregory, Miss Karkeet, Miss Edwards, Miss E Dean, Miss French, Miss Gordon, Mr Wyndham, Mr Doran, Mr Darby, Mr. Clifford, Mr Coyne, Mr Stanford, Miss Yandon, Miss Shortland, Miss Dean, Mr Willard, Mr Frith, Miss Hildove, Mr Lopez, Miss Romani, Mr Bury, Mr and Miss H K Swinburn, Miss Swinburn, Mr J Swinburn, Mr V Harvey, Mr L Anthony, Mr W K Battey, Hon Mr and Mrs H Brougham, Mr J Williams, Miss L J Rowland and Miss Parkhud.

For Sydney.—Lt O H Davies, Mr and Mrs H Evans and 2 infts, Mr F Manley, Mr E J Firth, and Mrs Firth.

For Melbourne.—Mr and Mrs Hill and inft, Mr H T Butlers, Mrs Levy and infant, Mr D Morrison, Mr C Phillips, Mr G Ross.

For Fremantle.—Miss F Fisher.

For Adelaide.—Capt E L Makin, Mrs Makin and infant, and Mr J Kilhorn.

For Hobart.—Mr C W Nares.

For Hongkong.—Rear Admiral G H Hewett, C I E R N Mrs Hewett, Mr C B Mowrawalla, and Mr W T Mitchell.

For Shanghai.—Rev F A Scott, and Mrs Scott ; Mr Nakashina, Dr C T Andrew and W M E Bandman.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. L. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Honeage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 16.

Africa.....1302Morrison .....M M & Co
Aporima.....3684Ruller .....T M & Co
Assaye .....4359Gordon ....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Badrie.....1613Jibblon ... .H C Joosub
Cardium.....3993Head .....
Joalpara ..1399Elton .....M M & Co
Haverstoe.....2467 Foley.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Inveresk.....3203Smith ... .W & A G & Co
Kt Errant.....1799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Loodiana.....2124 ..Muir .... M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lindenfall .....2595 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lackawana.....2168Gray.....Standard Oil Co
Lichenfels .....3623Frerichs .....W & A Graham & Co
Pearlmoor ...2576Moffell ... .T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic ..2434 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Ruth.....272JHellisen .....Bombay Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Salfa.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallum .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W & A G & Co
Springburg ...3173Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3818Stewart .....W & A G & Co
Vadala.....2164Le Feure .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	17-3	P R S N Co
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	27-3	M & Co
F City of Manchester	3563	Findlay	Liverpool	via Karachi 20-3	K Nixon & Co
G Hossinee	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	20-3	B & P S N Co
K Islarni	1601	Newley	Jeddah	21-3	Bo & P S N Co
N Nairn	2324	Lasson	Dunkirk	28-3	W & A G & Co
O Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Genoa	18-3	B & P S N Co
P Barenfels	3167	Engelgo	Karachi	21-3	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia ..3269 Tact..Liverpool .27-3 W & A G & Co
4 Ile de la Reunion...3015 Trichon ... ..Havre...31-3 K Nixon & Co
5 Birkhall.. 3738 Jones...Antwerp .....17-3 J M & Co
9 Devanha..4785 Hayward ...Shanghai 17-3 P & O Co
12 Arabia...4167 Leigh...London ..27-3 P & O S N Co
14 Kola...510 Cole...Busreh....18-3 M Mackenzie & Co

H W P D

Indravati....513 Ahmed ...Karachi...16-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri ...553 Mahomed...Bagar ...17-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ..521 Mahomed ...Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Salsette..... ..2362 Lewellen Aden .....20-3...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, Feb 19
16	Cardium s	Head	Batoum, Feb 19
	Africa s	Morrison	Busreh, Mar. 4
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barilton	Sydney

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Kasara s	Elten	Persian Gulf
	Lackawanna s ...	Gray	Aroe Bay
	Annie s	Jones	Calcutta
	Governeur s	Burmeister...	Rangoon
	Alberta Treves s...	Crocco	Antwerp
	Dunbarmoor s.....	Barton	Marmugoa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Shahallum, Robertson for Akyab.
" Devanha, Hayward for Shanghai &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Olympia for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Africa for Persian Gulf.
" Ile-de-la-Reunion for Havre Genoa, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN, SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURES. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Jan. 2	R. N. Elba	Mogadicio		
31	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Perim	23	Socatra and Mokalla
Feb. 10	Boltonhall	Cardiff	21	Calcutta
13	S. Ship Shahjehan	Busreh		Colombo
16	H.M.S.Sappho	Portsmouth		Hodeidah Salif
17	Wissmann	Benadir Coast		Southwick
18	Yacht Muriel	Bombay	22	Zanzibar
20	M Meanstohy	Zanzibar		Somali Coast
	Falcon	Berbera		Perim
21	Shaik Berkhud	Perim	21	Bombay
	Himalaya	London		Genoa
	R. Rubattino	Bombay		Trieste
	Praga	Bombay		
22	Amatonga	Manchester	22	Bussorah
	Gulistan	Bombay		Hull
	A. Vispucci	Mogadoxa	23	Massawa
23	Alavi	Calcutta	23	Jeddah
	Prinz Ludwig	Hongkong	23	Yokohama
	Yarra	S'ney via B'bay		Marseilles
24	Morea	Sydney		London
	Binger	D'Jibouti	24	D'Jibouti
	Falcon	Barbera	25	Somali Coast
	Salsette	Bombay	24	Bombay
	Naderi	Jeddah	28	Bombay
25	King Robert	Swakin	25	Rangoon
	Maria Valeria	Calcutta	4	Taieste
26	H.M.S. Andromeda	Deven port	25	Honkong
	Trieste	Tricste	26	Calcutta via Karanchi
	Baron Fairlie	Cardiff		Busreh
	Tigree	Odessa		
	German HMS Niobe	Singapore	26	Danzig
	Japan	London		Calcutt
	Africa	Holeidah	27	Benadir Coast
27	Victoria	Barry		Kobe
	Heroine	Glasgow		Sydney
	Hadrari	Jeddah		Bombay
	Lutzow	Yokohama	28	Bremen
	Siozi	Bombay	27	Suez via Red Sea
	Saifi ExXema	Jeddah		Bombay
	Falcon	Berbera	1	Somali Coast
28	Dredger Newpars	Suez	28	Dredging plant to dredge the inner harbour.
	Dredger Famagusta	Suez		
	Steam Hopper No. 50	Suez		
	Steam Hopper No. 66	Suez	28	Bombay
	Bohemia	Tricste		Bombay
	Mongolia	London	1	China & Japan
	Satsuma	New York		Perim
	Shaik Berkhud	Perim	1	Bombay
Mar. 1	D. Rolfuino	Genoa		Mussawa
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa	2	Zanzibar
	Den of Kelly	London		Bombay
2	Islami	Jeddah	3	Red Sea Ports
	Mahallah	Hodeidah	3	London
	Clan Lindesay	Mangalore		
3	Anapa	Cardiff		
	Goleonda	London	3	Calcutta
	Binger	D'Jibouti	4	D'Jibouti
	C. Ferd Laeisz	Kobe	3	Humburg
	Nubia	London	3	Yokohama
	Caledonia	Bombay	3	London
4	Badrie	Jeddah	4	Bombay
5	Persia	Kobe via B'bay	5	Trieste
	A. Woermann	Hamburg	5	East Africa
	H. M.S. Philomel	Berbera		
	Moshtari	Susreh	5	Jeddah
	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Mukalla		
	Polynesien	Yokohama	5	Marseilles
6	Ahmadi	Jeddah	6	Bombay via Muscat
	Koerber	Bombay	6	Trieste
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Wissmann	Hodeidah		

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—8 bales hemp, E Oomersey.
Olympia s—32 bales wool, N Khataw; 23 bales wool, G Gungadass; 52 bales wool, N Goculdas; 31 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—248 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 90 bales hemp, V Hirji and Co; 110 bales hemp, J Samirmal; 35 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Manchester s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—228 casks salted goat skins, C J Matheous and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—37 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 660 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 510 cwts gum, R Dhanji and Co; 200 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

Birkhall s—605 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 275 bales cotton, Prier Ds Soan and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 260 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—2,310 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 127 bales hemp, J M Kapadia and Co; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 50 bales hemp, and 1,500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 100 cwts senna leaves, and 140 cwts turmeric R Jeevandas; 2,490 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 100 cwts gum G Sojpal; 396 cwts Ajmaseed P S Pochaji; 2,275 cwts myrabollams A Verzlal; 200 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts nigerseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—550 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 1,684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMAN.

Barenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mansoori s—3,002 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts teelseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—110 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 584 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—60 cwts goegar T. Kanji; 27 cwts fishmaws R. Dhunji and Co; 35 cwts seelarus S Dossabhoy and Co.

Devanha s—½ cwts ivory, K N Miani.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOLLOWING the lead of the City Corporation, several of the Metropolitan Borough Councils are framing sanitary regulations, to be submitted to hairdressers and barbers, for the prevention of infection. It is proposed in Bermondsey to grant special "Sanitary certificates" to those who adhere strictly to the regulations.

THE case against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., which has been dismissed, began on the 1st December last, when he and Messrs. Flewings, Stevenson and Easum, employees of the Joint Stock Trust, were accused of having manipulated debentures to their personal benefit and of some other malpractices, including alleged duplication of shares. For commenting on this enquiry into his conduct Mr. Bottomley was fined £300 for contempt of Court. He is reputed to be the ablest of lay lawyers, and was once highly complimented by the great Judge best known as Sir Henry Hawkins on the ability with which he conducted his defence in a case of great difficulty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMAS—March 9, at Sharcombe, Wells, Somerset, the wife of R. J. P. Thomas, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26*th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempxchem
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 6-23m., 8-31a., Low water, 1-36m., 1-5a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Meeting for a memorial of the late Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., at Graham's Building, 5-30 p. m.
Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m.
Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Home Street, 2-30 p. m.
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42, Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition.

Maxim : "No man is so hungry as to want to eat his own words."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 18.—Mr. A. K. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10-30 a.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-10 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 40 p.m: Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Prize distribution, Depressed Classes Society's Schools, B. B. and C. I. R. Elphinstone Road Station, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-47m., 2-22a.
Friday, March 19.—P. and O. steamer "Britannia," with English mails of the 5th March, due to arrive at 10 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 9-15m., 10-10a. Low water, 3-36m., 3-18a.
Saturday, March 20.—Bombay Races, 14th Extra meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection, 6-30 a.m. Jamshedji Novroz holiday. Dinner to M. F. H. of the Jackal Club, 8-45 p.m. The Catholic Federation, lecture by Mr. Godinho, Dabul School, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-12m., 10-52a. Low water, 4-48m., 4-18a.
Sunday, March 21.—Fourth Sunday in Lent Inspection of B. V. A. at the Mahaluxmi Battery by the General Officer Commanding and the Inspector of Coast Defences in India. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water 11-3m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-57m., 4 59a.
Monday, March 22.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-51m Low water, 5-35m., 5-46a.

COLABA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Captain W. Glen Liston, M.D., D. P. H., of the Parel Research Laboratory, will lecture on "Poisonous Snakes of India," with illustrations and demonstrations in the Lecture Hall behind the Wesleyan Church to-day (Wednesday) at 9-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Utchtah" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow, 18th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 19th idem.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—About two months ago, Bayabai, a Hindu woman, living in Lower Colaba, was bitten by a mad dog. On the 13th instant the symptoms of hydrophobia developed and she was removed to the G. T. Hospital by her relations. She succumbed to the bite yesterday.

A DISCLAIMER.—Dr. D. M. DeSilva, J.P., of Mount Road, Mazagon, writes to us:—"A large number of my friends and acquaintances have been sending messages of regret at my supposed fine of Rs. 750 for illicit importation of cocaine. It will thus be seen that I am mistaken for N. A. De Sylva of the Oriental Pharmacy who also resides at Mazagon."

HINDU GIRL RUN OVER.—Parbati, (26), a Hindu woman, was going along the Dadysett lane, Bhuleshwar, on Monday evening in company of several other Hindu girls who were taking offerings to a temple and were singing. A carriage belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Chotalal came out of the stable and was going in the same direction. The girls all moved out of the way, but Parbati was knocked down and the horse trod on her left arm. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of the Commissioner and Master in Equity, and will continue four days in all, terminating about mid-day on Friday. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Madhavji Virji, of Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar, and Chotubhoy, Solicitors. Thirty-six candidates had applied for admission at the examination, of whom thirty-four appeared yesterday.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S.J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Pioneer ..... Adam
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck Suppe
Song, Cornet Solo Adieu	..... Schubert
Selection	I Lombardi ..... Verdi
Valse	Lonsiana ..... Squire
Grand Fantasia	Erin ..... Basquit
Jig	St. Patrick's day ..... Bendick

BAND AT THE EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane to-day :—

From 5-30 p. m. to 7-30 p.m.

March	St Patrick's day ..... Collier
Overture	French Comedy ... Keler Bela
Reminiscences of Ireland,	..... Godfrey
Valse	Loyante ..... Wheeler
Selection	The Royal Star ..... Clerice
Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers. Tobani
Graceful Dancer	Theodord ..... Le Thiere

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, to-day :—

From 9-30 p. m.

March	A Bunch of Roses ..... R Chapi
Overture	La Reine dunjour ..... Adam
Song	She is far from the Land. Lambert
Grand Fantasia	Erin ..... Bade
Valse	Rhein Sagen ..... Gung'l
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ... Caryll
High land Patrol	The Wee Macgregor ... Amers

CHEAPER TEXT BOOKS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on 5th February last, it was stated in reply to question put by the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edrus that the question of lowering the prices of the vernacular text-books was under the consideration of Government and that it was probable that it would shortly be possible to reduce the price of these text-books. His Excellency the Governor in Council has now decided that in future the Vernacular Readers should be issued in two kinds of binding, viz., the existing one and a cheaper one. Parents will thus have the choice of buying the books in the stronger or the cheaper binding according to their means. The existing prices and reduced prices of the books in cheaper binding are given below :—

Name of the book.	Existing price of the books in expensive binding.	Reduced price of the books in cheaper binding.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Primer ...	0 2 6	0 2 6 *
1st Book ...	0 2 6	0 2 6 *
2nd Book ...	0 3 6	0 3 0 a
3rd Book ...	0 6 0	0 4 0 a
4th Book ...	0 7 0	0 5 0 b
5th Book ...	0 8 0	0 6 0 b
6th Book ...	0 10 0	0 8 0 b
7th Book ...	0 14 0	0 12 0 b
Total per set ...	3 5 6	2 11 6

* No change in binding.
a In paper cover.
b In paper boards, cloth back, cut flush.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the fourty-eight hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	3	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	10	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	7	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	4	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	11	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	12	6	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	11	17
Total.....	65	52	143
This day last year.....	43	43	157

* Includes one imported case from Benares.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 15th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	35	44	3
B	91	151	40
C	100	77	18
D	23	45	6
E	110	68	8
F	59	9	1
G	33	6	1
Total to date...	461	400	77
Total rats killed.....			1092

IT was stated at the Highgate Police Court that there are rabits, snipe, woodcock partridges, and pheasants in Coldfall Wood which lies between Finchley and Muswell Hill, and is the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style
from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Bombay Orphans Treated.

The Exhibition enclosure, presented a more than usually animated appearance yesterday afternoon when about 500 children from the different Hospitals and Orphanages in the City attended the Exhibition. The children were admitted free between 4 p. m. and 7 p.m., and were admitted free also to the various side-shows. Children from some of the Hospitals and Orphanages turned up in great numbers in the evening and those from the rest will visit the Exhibition to-day. The names of the Hospitals and Orphanages are as follow : The Indo-British Institution, Byculla Education Society Schools, the Scottish Orphanage (Mahim), Sir Curimbhoy's Khoja Orphanage, the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, Mr. Ludha Ebrahim's Khoja Orphanage, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji's Khoja Hospital, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Borah Orphanage, Lady Northcote's Hindu Orphanage, the Sullemane Borah Orphanage, the Bosa Jain Orphanage, and the Kutchee Lohana Orphanage.

The youngsters helped themselves heartily with the refreshments provided on a generous scale by Mr. Haridas Valji. They also amused themselves with the side-shows, the Switch-back Railway and the Laughing Gallery attracting the little ones in great numbers. The rush on these two shows was tremendous and could hardly be coped with. After spending a pleasant hour or two at the Exhibition the children returned to their respective Hospitals and Orphanages.

Messrs. Abdulla and Co. the gate-contractors, deserve great credit for giving the little ones an opportunity of visiting the Exhibition, which the youngsters would not have possibly had otherwise.

In the evening, a Torch light tattoo band played which also attracted a large number of visitors.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

WITH a view to protect people against Plague during the present epidemic, they are requested to get themselves inoculated. Free inoculation against plague is done at the following ten Municipal Dispensaries in the City of Bombay during week days by Qualified Medical Men, who have been specially instructed.

Munpl No. 1 Dist. Registrars Office...No. 91-93 Frere Road.
Do. 2 Do. Do. ...At Kolsa Mohalla.
Do. 3 Do. Do. ...House No. 945, Jail Road, East Bongri.
Do. 4 Do. Do. ...No. 202 Bapu Khote Street.
Do. 5 Do. Do. ...No. 207, Grant Road.
Do. 6 Do. Do. ...No. 8, Kandewadi.
Do. 7 Do. Do. ...No. 144, Bellasis Road.
Do. 8 Do. Do. ...No. 11, Foras Road.
Do. 9 Do. Do. ...No. 185, Elphinstone Road.
Do. 10 Do. Do. ...No. 237, A, DeLisle Road.

Special arrangements can be made for inoculating people at their own private houses provided there be 12 persons at a time to be inoculated.

Any further information can be obtained at the Health Department, Head Office, Bori Bunder, Fort.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	16	10	a.m.	5	...
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Suez	16	14	5	...	50

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

Bhamo route to China Interrupted between Tunzong and Manyenm (15-3-09).

THE SANITATION OF BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly allow me to bring to the notice of the proper authorities some of the shortcomings of the Sanitary Department of the Bandra Municipality. This little town has improved in many respects of late years as behoves a suburb of a large city like Bombay, but its sanitation is quite primitive in its simplicity.

For instance, the privies in the houses are fitted with shallow baskets to receive all "soil," instead of with metal pans, the idea being to allow the fluid matter to drain through the meshes of the basket into a tank. Once in every 24 hours a sweeper pays a hurried visit and empties the contents of the basket into an old tin, the receptacle itself just getting a desultory rub with the sweeper's brush. The baskets are never thoroughly cleansed and your readers can easily imagine how foul they soon become. The fluid matter which runs into the tanks as described above carrying much "soil" in solution is supposed to be removed daily in carts, along with bath-room and other waste water, but you are lucky if the cart calls regularly once in two days. It is no uncommon occurrence for cesspools to be left without attention for three or four days together and I have even seen them over-flowing into the public road. The result is that the emptying of the cesspools and tanks fills the air with a most abominable stench, which, if not actually detrimental to health, is certainly most objectionable. Recently the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee introduced a book of report forms which householders are to fill up on presentation by the Mucadam to show that their cesspools, etc. have been cleaned. During the past six weeks I have seen this book twice only. I therefore fail to see that it can be regarded as a check on the Sanitary staff.

"Soil" is removed in old kerosene oil tins carried on sweepers' heads, generally uncovered or if a cover is used, the discarded lid of a basket is thought quite good enough. A hand-cart for "soil" is apparently unknown in these parts and would probably be considered wilful extravagance when old tins will do as well. Such makeshifts are but symptomatic of the Sanitary Department.

I next come to the dust-bins provided for the disposal of garbage and other rubbish. These are merely wooden receptacles lightly coated with tar and as they are never thoroughly emptied and as moreover fluid matter from the garbage soaks into the wood (despite the thin coating of tar) and into the surrounding soil, they are all more or less in foul condition. A much more efficient and cleanly form of dust-bin may be seen in Poona; consist of a masonry plinth on which is placed a bottomless receptacle made of galvanized iron. Fluid matter cannot percolate through this form of dust-bin into the surrounding soil and the receptacle itself can be easily and thoroughly emptied and kept clean.

Another most objectionable feature of the administration of the Municipality is the way in which the foreshore is allowed to be fouled. It is true that imposing notice boards are to be found at conspicuous points warning all and sundry with the pains and penalty of the law, if they commit any nuisance on the foreshore, but absolutely nothing is done to enforce these regulations, in fact, the offenders, being mostly illiterate, cannot be expected to take any notice of them. The consequence is that the foreshore is misused by the inhabitants of Chimbai and other villages on the seashore. The remedy would be to force the landlords of all houses to provide proper accommodation, the cost of cleaning which should be added to the Municipal assessment. In addition, a suitable number of public latrines should also be provided. The next step would be to station a few peons along the foreshore to enforce the regulations on the notice boards. In this way the people would in a few years be educated out of their present uncleanly habits. Lastly, the roads should be kept free from horsedung, which makes the principal thoroughfares very offensive, especially in the fly season. Spasmodic attempts are made in this direction, but more systematic measures are required, if satisfactory results are aimed at.—Yours, &c.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bandra, March 16.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 17th March.

588 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Battery Drill on the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

589 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

Class Firing Practice which includes the Gatacre Cup Competition will be carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday, the 21st instant by No. 1 and 2 Companies fall in by 10-30 a.m. and open fire at 11 a.m.
Dress.—

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CLAUSE 3.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The Lords have again rejected Clause 3 of the Bill to amend the Indian Councils Act. This Clause gave the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State, power to create a Council, not exceeding four members, in any Province under a Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of assisting the Lieutenant Governor in the executive government of the Province. Reuter has sent us a fairly full summary of the discussions that have taken place round this Clause and it appears that all the weight of Anglo-Indian experience in the Lords is against the proposal. In support of it we have Lord Morley who asserts that he has behind him the Government of India. Lord Curzon has stated that the Government of India fully discussed a similar proposal in 1905 and that it had unanimously rejected it, and he hinted that Lord Morley had not sufficiently ascertained the opinion of the Government of India now. Lord Morley, in moving the reinsertion of the Clause, said that he had telegraphed an inquiry to the Government of India, and the reply was that the arguments used against the scheme in 1905 no longer had the same force as conditions had altered. With this statement Lord Morley apparently agreed.

It is worth while enquiring how the conditions have altered so as to make it safe to concede to the natives of this country a larger share in the administration. In the practical world of commerce or business a man will admit another into partnership or delegate to him some of his own powers, when he has learnt from experience that the latter is to be absolutely trusted and is prepared to make the firm's interests his own. And what is true of business is just as true of executive administration. What the Imperial Government is now proposing is that the natives of this country should be admitted to an actual share in the business of administration. In 1905 the proposal was rejected, and presumably on the ground that it was unsafe. In 1909 a similar proposal is made on the ground that the conditions have altered. That is to say, we are asked to believe that in the course of the last four years the people of India, or rather that educated section of it which is engaged in politics, have given absolute evidence of their loyalty to the Crown and of their devotion to Imperial interests. But what is the fact? So far from there being any signs of a drawing together of East and West, of a commingling of interests, the evidence is all in a contrary direction, and strikingly so. We have not only had denunciations of the Government but of all Europeans; there have been sedition of the most flagrant kind, murder, outrage, conspiracies to kill Europeans and wage war upon the Government and, everywhere, attempts to boycott not only Westerners but Western ideas. In the interests of peace and order the Government has been obliged to send to prison men hitherto regarded as giants of Indian intelligence, and many of those leaders, who have not broken the law, have by no means proclaimed any kind of allegiance to the Government. The word 'swaraj" was invented by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and there are others quite in the same rank with him who declare boldly that their goal is not a share in the Government of India but complete control of it.

The change, then, that has taken place is one in the temper of the politicans. They threaten the Imperial Government, and one must also reflect on the change that has taken place in the temper of the Government when it is moved by threats now to concede what it would not concede a short while ago. This is not the spirit in which the Empire was made. It may not be endangering the Indian Empire to enlarge the scope of the Legislative Councils, and to form Executive Councils in Provinces but what will endanger the Empire is the impression that Indians can get what they want not by orderly conduct but by threatenig violence and even practising it as they have done in Bengal that it was proposed toform the first Executive Council, that is to say in the very Province, and in which hatred of the European has been most bitterly preached. Concession to agitation might be forgiven if by any chance it could be shown that the agitation might would thereby come to an end. But the Bengali leaders have, as already indicated, said that they regard this concession merely as stepping stones to further and larger ones. The Lords have rejected the Clause again and it may not pass the Commons, but there is much room for sober thought in the fact that the authorities have disclosed their weakness at the very moment when in the interests of peace and order hey should be proving themselves firm and strong.

SEDITION IN THE PRESS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—"The fons et origo of the whole mischief," says Sir Charles Crosthwait ein February's "Blackwood," "is the seditious press which is left to the slow, cumbrous and inadequate machinery of the law: and when after weeks or months of sittings a Court convicts and an indignant judge awards a sentence proportionate to the crime, the Government is waiting at the jail door to reduce the term, mitigate the penalties and order every attention to be paid to the convict's comfort." It is necessary, said Lord Lansdowne, "to strengthen the hands of the Government of India against the seditious press. The man is a greater criminal (than actual murderers) who by the distribution of seditious literature incites people to crime." Sir C Crosthwaite adds: "a still greater criminal is he who being entrusted with the sword fails to use it to stop this cruel mischief."

It may be said that the "Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act" has dealt with the mischief; but, replies Sir C. Crosthwaite: "It stopped short of sedition, and was hampered with an appeal to the Chief Court." Does not the preaching of sedition, even without overt suggestion of crime, incite to crime? Does not seditious abuse weaken the authority on which rest all law and order? The licentius and disloyal press, says Mr. Rees's "Real India" "must be restrained or suppressed. Even more than the sedition preached does the spectacle of an administration pelted with mud, without retaliation, damage the hold of the British upon the Indian peoples." So said the "Times" of the 1st December last; and similar is the opinion which we recently quoted from Mr. S. M. Mitra in the "Nineteenth Century" of January. The remedy proposed by that Bengali ex-editor is similar to that suggested by Mr. Rees. Mr. Mitra would require a large deposit, to be forfeited by misconduct; Mr. Rees would bind "editors under heavy penalties to good conduct at the first appearance of sedition in their papers, and enforce their recognisances whenever they next offend." Lord Lytton's Acts, repealed by Lord Ripon, provided for this and it only needs to bring them again on the Statute book.

The injury which the agitators and the seditious press have done to India already will take long to remedy. If the economic development of India depends, as it does, upon the provision of the necessary capital, what are the prospects in this behalf? asks Mr. Rees in his Chapter XIII on "Economic Policy." In dealing with "The Drain" he had earlier pointed out the absurdity of "the theory that the empire is exploited for the benefit of the British capitalist, who indeed manifests a preference for almost any other field of investment. Without a Government guarantee it is at present difficult to attract capital at all." What then will it be in future? According to the programme announced by Badabhai Naoroji at the Congress of 1906, and endorsed by Bepin Chandra Pal in 1907. "The British incubus once removed, prohibitive tariffs would be imposed and English trade with India would soon be a thing of the past. Englishmen would be refused admittance to the country and British capital would be rejected." Naturally therefore, says Mr. Rees in discussing the prospect of India's economic development, British capital, always show of this country, must henceforth be more so. "The agitators, by increasing the indisposition of Europeans to invest in India have done her the worst turn within their powers . . . It is difficult to over-estimate the set-back occasioned by the present unrest. . . Though firm and wise treatment has averted the threatened crisis, the effects of it will not so quickly pass away."

THE PROPOSED TOBACCO TAX IN MADRAS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—The last of the proposals submitted by the Corporation of Madras in 1906 for augmenting its financial resources with a view to providing for the water-supply of the city has been rejected by Government—we refer to the proposal to levy a fee for the manufacture, storage and sale of tobacco. It was a characteristic of most of the proposals made by the Corporation at that time that they savoured of an attempt to secure revenue out of "unconsidered trifles," on the principle, perhaps, that "many a mickle makes a muckle." From the tobacco tax the Corporation estimated that it would secure an income varying between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 a year, though the Madras Trades Association put it at a much lower figure. Both the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce opposed the tax on the ground that the revenue derived would be inadequate for the purpose for which it was required and incommensurate with the trouble, annoyance and expense of collecting it. The Trades Association further contended that the tax would practically be a direct tax on the tradesman, as,being a fee,it could not be transferred to the consumer; that it would also act as a subsidy in favour of the tradesman in the mofussil, who would not have to pay the tax, and that the Indian cigar trade, having suffered very seriously from a reduction of profits in recent years owing to the increased cost of production, it was a most inopportune moment in which to further handicap it.

The Government to Madras, in referring these objections to the Corporation for further consideration, pointed out that a probable effect of the levy of the proposed license fees would be that the sellers of cigars and cheroots would be induced to give up storing them in the city and would supply their customers direct from factories outside Madras. If this course was adopted said the Government, there would be a large diminution in the retail trade in tobacco actually carried on in the city and probably a considerable evasion of the license fees. Meanwhile the Government sought information as to what was done in the Municipalities of Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. The first-named of these places was the only one which derived an income from tobacco—and that was a Government octroi imposed under special legislation of 1857—which was handed over to the Municipality as a State contribution to Municipal funds. The Standing Committee of the Madras Corporation, replying to the reference of Government on the point above-mentioned, said that there was no reasonable likelihood of a large diminution in the retail trade, as the convenience of maintaining a place of sale in Madras would far outweigh the disadvantage of a moderate tax. With regard to the incidence of the tax falling on the consumer and not on the seller, the Standing Committee said that however small the tax, the Indian retail dealer would soon see to it that the consumer paid it, and not he. There was some weight in the argument as regards the large dealer, but as the Corporation was anxious to tax tobacco, it could see no way out of it unless the Government sanctioned a stamp duty on each box sold.

In disposing of the whole question the Government go fully into all the points raised, and referring to the circumstances under which the Bombay Corporation benefit by a tobacco revenue, come to the conclusion that an import charge is inadmissible owing to the expense and difficulty in collecting it. If they had only remembered the circumstances under which the previous Municipal tobacco octroi was abolished a few years ago they need not have taken the trouble to labour this point, especially as the present proposal has nothing to do with an import tax or octroi. As regards the imposition of a license fee, the sum and substance of the Government's opinion is the same as that of the commercial bodies, namely, that the resulting revenue would be quite incommensurate with the trouble of collecting it, to say nothing of other objections as to the possible hardship or inconvenience that might be imposed on the poorer classes by a rigorous collection of the tax. Under these circumstances, Government regret that they are unable to sanction the proposals for levying a tobacco impost. The order concludes with the usual sting in its tail when Government refer to the Corporation's financial administration: —"The Government continue to believe that a very considerable expansion of the income of the Corporation can be effected and with less difficulty by a more through administration of the sources of revenue available under the act as it stands." This, however, is a point on which the Commissioners and the Government will continue to differ till the end of the chapter. It was for the purpose of avoiding any grave increase of taxation under existing heads that the Commissioners made the search for untapped sources of revenue, however inconsiderable the trickle thereform might be.

Two hundred and one entrance scholarships were awarded at Cambridge Colleges last term. Trinity comes first with 27, of which classics, mathematics, natural science, and history stand in the ratio of 8, 7, 6 and 5. King's College gives none of its 24 scholarships for mathematics. Only three Colleges, Caius, King's and St. John's give scholarships for modern languages. Trinity has one scholar in moral science and St. John's and Queen's one each in Hebrew. Classics have 74 scholars, mathematics 35, science 43, and history 21.

PILES AND ECZEMA

A PROVEN CURE.

The torturing irritation of piles (itching, bleeding or blind), eczema, and any itching skin complaint is allayed by the first application of Doan's Ointment; and even stubborn cases, which have resisted other treatment for years, quickly yield to this healing ointment.

Doan's Ointment is remarkably soothing, healing and antiseptic. Not only is it successful in every case where the directions for use are faithfully observed, but its cures are lasting.

Mrs. M. A. Cady, of 62, Wellington Street, Canton, Cardiff, Wales, says:—"For four or five years I have suffered so badly with piles that I have hardly been able to sit or stand; in fact, I have scarcely known what to do with myself. I have been under two operations at Leeds Infirmary for them, and tried no end of ointments and liniments, but I could get no better.

"I quickly found the benefit of Doan's Ointment and by the time I had finished the pot the improvement was wonderful. I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Ointment, and you are welcome to make what use you like of my name, for the sake of others. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. A. Cadby."

8 1/2 years later Mrs. Cadby said:—"I haven't had any return of the piles since Doan's Ointment cured me."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 for Rs. 10-8 0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SEVA SADAN.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—The Seva Sadan has started on its career of unsectarian beneficence, thanks mainly to the powerful initiative of Dewan Dayaram Gidumal and the equally great organizing impulse given by Professor T. K. Gajjar. Both are known in some respects to be inveterate dreamers; but the world is sufficiently wide awake to know that it is usually the dreams of disinterested visionaries that supply the necessary material to practical workers—the citizen, the statesman, the reformer. Mr. Dayaram's name is a guarantee of good faith and of that merciful and vigilant consideration for others, which leaves the possessor no time to think of himself. From the outset of his public life he has given of his best gifts to others—literary his "tana," "mana" and "dhana." In Professor Gajjar the Seva Sadan has secured that larger patriotism the lack of which is seen to be the bane of modern Indian progress, bringing us face to face with economic difficulties of a formidable character. Young India is only now rubbing his eyes and trying to grope his way out of the labyrinth created by his own misconceived ideas of national regeneration. Mr. Gajjar, whatever the defects of his qualities, has been for years an apostle of the correct creed of regeneration; and it was by a stroke of genius that the founders of Seva Sadan hit upon him as the only possible realizer of their dream of national unity and progress. It must be added to Professor Gajjar's credit that he more than accepted the invitation to give their dream a concrete shape—he welcomed it with all a father's enthusiasm for a long missing child. This affords perhaps the happiest augury for the future of the movement. Anyone visiting the temporary premises—Dr. Wilson's old Amroli House—may satisfy himself of the truth of our remark. The Sadan is already doing work indoors, of which the promoters themselves had no adequate idea before. And as for outdoor work, it has exceeded the dreams of the dreamers.

LORD MORLEY PULLED UP.

The "Indian Spectator":—The first impression that might be produced by the news that the Lords have by a majority rejected Clause 3 of the Secretary of State's Bill is that they have taken up an obstructive attitude. Under that impression public protests are likely to increase in this country. It seems, however, that what the Lords have really done is simply to curb the Secretary of State's tendency to override the caution of the Government of India. In its Despatch to the Secretary of State in October last the Government of India did not recommend the creation of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors. It stated that experience might suggest the desirability of considering the creation of such Councils, and the change "could be recommended only after the fullest consideration and after consultation with the heads of the provinces concerned." The Secretary of State, without waiting for the opinions of the local authorities intimated to the Government of India that he had decided "to ask for power to create Executive Councils from time to time as may be found expedient." The Lords have practically told him that he is developing into an autocrat, and no such power should be granted to the Secretary of State. The somewhat cryptic telegram about Lord Ampthill's amendment, received some time ago, seems to refer to the making of regulations under the amended Indian Councils Act. The majority of the Lords appear to have thought that the Secretary of State should not receive a blank cheque, but that before creating a new Executive Council anywhere the local Government concerned and the Government of India must be consulted, and the authority must be given specially by Parliament. We cannot look upon this either as obstruction or want of sympathy with the proposal, but only as curbing the apparent autocracy of the Secretary of State. It is not likely that Lord Morley will feel as if "King Lansdowne" and others have wrecked his Bill. It is probable that he will address the Government of India and ascertain the opinion of the local Governments concerned, and bring up the question once more before Parliament. Since the publication of his Despatch he has found out that the Civil Service is not quite pleased with all his reforms, and in his reply to the Mahomedan deputation he showed himself alive to the importance of enlisting the hearty co-operation of the major part of the Service. If report speak true, Sir Walter Lawrence's resignation will show him which way the wind blows. It is not likely that any Councillor would have resigned for the declared reason of dissent from the Secretary of State's decision, specially because Lord Morley has once before said that if any public servant threatens to resign unless he is allowed to have his own way, he would at once accept the resignation. But the public have been led to think that Sir Walter's resignation is due to some of the reforms that are likely to prove "dangerous" and the Secretary of State cannot disregard that circumstance. Lord Morley seems to attach more importance to relieving the "tension" now than to the future consequences of all his reforms. The Civil Service, accustomed to govern and to maintain the peace as the first requisite of successful administration,would not feel quite so anxious about "tension." Thereinlies essential difference between what often passes for statesmanship in England and Anglo-Indian administrative ability.

WANTED A DEPORTATION.

The "Parsi":—If there is one Indian whose deportation under the Regulation of 1818 would be hailed with no little delight by all India that man is that implacable enemy of all law-abiding Indians, Shyamji Krishnavarma, who continues to poison the young minds of India with inflammable and revolutionary ideas which have for their aim the supervision of British authority in India. It is pleasant to hear that 109 members of the Oxford University have petitioned for the abolition of the Herbert Spencer Scholarship founded by this fanatic. We sincerely trust that the petition will be entertained and that the scholarship will abolished at once. Mr. Short of the Madras Bar writes to one of the papers to say that when he was in London an Indian student told him that Krishnavarma supplies board and lodging free to students on condition either that they do not enter Government service, or that if they do enter, they do their best to subvert the Government,—conditions indicating a touching belief in faith among traitors. The company (when he is not hiding in Paris) of a man the mainspring of whose life is a mad and inordinate craze for vilifying everything British cannot but be a pernicious influence. Krishnavarma cannot but be regarded as guilty of ruining the future of the youths he keeps at Highgate. There is a more serious aspect of the case also: Indians in England have hitherto been treated in a very friendly manner—a manner often contrasted with the treatment they sometimes received from some of the Anglo-Indians; but the India House is now rightly coming to be regarded by the man in the street in London as an anarchist centre, and it would take but a little to make the rabble see a public enemy in every dark-complexioned man they came across.

THE BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind": The Trustees of Byramji Jeejeebhoy Charities are to be congratulated on the fruition of their continued efforts to make a good use of the charity funds bequeathed by the benevolent donor for the moral and material welfare of his community. No endowments are of such permanent benefit and utility to a people as endowments on developing their intellectual and moral qualities. Education is a great moral and economic assest alike and happy indeed are those who have one opportunity to utilise and conserve that asset. Having regard to the modest charities of the late Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy we think the Trustees have exercised a most judicious discretion in spending the income of the funds on Education part of which, we are rejoiced to see, is devoted to Higher Commercial Education. In this aim an object it is indeed most lucky that they have found in Mr. P. N. Wadia, the Secretary, a zealous and most active votary of the Science of Commerce who, all through has ably seconded their efforts and brought them to a happy culmination. The Byramji Jeejeebhoy School of Commerce is a noble educational charity which we trust will flourish for ever more for the benefit of a community whose genius for commerce and enterprise has been so often recognised. Mr. Iyer, the first Principal, too, deserves credit for the scientific manner in which he has laid broad and deep the foundation of this School. Let us hope his successor, Mr. Pavri, a talented alumnus of the School itself, will strive to develop the institution and lead it on to greater prosperity. The generous gift of a statue of the founder of the charities is indeed most appropriate, and Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit deserve praise for thus perpetuating in marble the effigy of their distinguished relative.

CREATION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

The "Gujarati":—We confess we fail to understand the opposition to the creation of Executive Councils at least in the major provinces. Though it is true that the Governors of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies have no experience of Indian administration before they take office, as Lieutenant-Governors have, still the growing responsibilities of office in the one case as in the other demand division of labour and special study, and Lord Minto's Government very properly pointed out in reply to Lord Morley's telegraphic inquiry that under the changed condition of things the Lieutenant-Governors needed further assistance and relief from minor responsibilities. Lord Curzon who would have indignantly resented—and he did so resent in one notable instance which led to his resignation of the Viceroalty of India—any disregard of the views of his Government, now forgot his own principles and wanted Lord Morley to ascertain the views of the Governors and the public opinion in the provinces to which the Executive Councils were to be attached. Lord Curzon once more revealed himself in his true colours when he opposed the third Clause on the ground that if an Executive Council were established in Bengal, Lord Morley could not long refuse them in New Bengal, the United Provinces and Punjab. That would, he argued, revolutionse the system of Indian administration. The argument is only a repetition of the debate on the second reading of the Bill. He was then afraid "of the first momentous step," and "of the breach made in the British system of sovereignty." Mighty as he is, he thinks he can stem the flowing tide for all time. No doubt he and his brother peers might succeed in throwing obstacles in the way of Lord Morley's scheme of reforms for some time. But the grounds on which the opposition to Clause 3 is based are simply hollow by the side of the weighty reasons advanced by Lord Minto's Government in reply to Lord Morley and do not reflect much credit on those who have brought them forward.

The "Rast Goftar": It was quite on the cards that such an important Bill as was placed on the tapis of the House of Lords, last week, for discussion would not go unchallenged through its first ordeal. It is no smooth sailing for the party that stands sponsor to the Bill, affecting as it does vital changes in the constitution of the Indian Government. If the Bill has not been thrown out as a whole, it is owing to the conviction with leading statesmen of the Opposition that is summary dismissal would accentuate the tension in India. The chief opponent to the measure is Lord Curzon, who had made a dead set against it in that particular portion of it which it now aims to undo precisely what he used his best endeavours to force against the united consensus of public opinion. So far the controversy assumes the character of a personal tug-of-war between the ex-Viceroy and Lord Morley. Clause No. 3 in the Bill, which proposes to raise major provinces to the status of Presidencies, ruled by Governors with the aid of Executive Councils, is for the nonce the apple of discord. This is an important item in the Bill, for it affects in the first and formost instance the very province whose political agitation has in a way suggested the motives for reform. When Bengal was partitioned, the principal plank for its division was afforded in the incontestable fact that it had grown too unwieldy for the rule of a single individual. An alternative was suggested to the partition by pepular leaders, in the administration of the Province by a Governor and an Executive Council. Lord Curzon going against the grain of the combined popular opinion decided in favour of autocratic Government for Bengal. It was a suicidal policy for India, for when the ex-Viceroy left the country, his successor found it in a state of anarchy from which he rescued it by means of measures and poliey which stamp him at once as an administrator and statesman of the highest calibre. Lord Curzon's ungenerous attack on the Bill not only accentuates the difficulties of which he has left a large legacy to his successors, but renders possible a recrudescence of the whilom excitement in Bengal.

The "Parsi": The House of Lords continues the phenomenal activity which has distinguished it ever since the Liberals came into power, though it has run amok of the whole Liberal programme for the past three years, and its latest achievement in this direction is the partial emasculation of the Indian Councils Bill, by dropping one of the most important clauses providing for the formation of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors. It is difficult to see on what principle an arrangement that is thought sufficiently good for Bombay and Madras should be impossible in those administrative units which are compacter in area but sometimes largely in excess in population. Lord Curzon, to whom the whole affair seems to have given the toothache, describes it as a device for finding posts for natives—a contention which apparently had no following and which can only be attributed to a want of sufficient philosophy to endure his toothache patiently. At the report stage one Tuesday Lord Morley moved for the re-insertion of the Clause, but without success—it was negatived without a division—and has been rejected at the third reading also. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon appear to have been the strongest opponents of the Clause, and according to the telegraphic summary, Lord Lansdowne made much of the fact that in 1905 the Government of India pronounced against a similar proposal, and both of them are obsessed with the idea that there must be some mistake and that the Government of India cannot really be willing to welcome the innovation. The arguments used in 1905 have no longer the same force, said Lord Morley, which Lord Lansdowne claims as an admission that the Government of India has altered its opinion, while he assumes that the earlier opinion must necessarily be the better one.

MRS. ANN FLETCHER, widow, who has died at the village of Langton, near Spilsby, was known among the villagers as "The Century of Babies." This soubriquet was given her because she had carried 108 babies to be baptised. Not one of the infants was her own, for she died childless.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 16.

Light to moderate clouds have spread over the greater part of North-East India and in the rest of the country. Skies are generally clear.

The air is exceedingly dry in the interior of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen in the South-East of Madras and is in defect there, but in the other parts of the country, fairly normal temperature conditions prevail.

Forecast—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen; the maximum is generally in excess, but the minimum remains normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become heavily overcast in Upper Sind and lightly clouded in Lower Sind and west Rajputana, elsewhere they remain clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal in Lower Sind and in slight excess over the rest of the division; the minimum is high at Jacobsbad and Jaipur and normal at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and while it is now normal at night it is in excess during the day except in West Central India, where it is still normal.

The Central Provinces,—Skies are clear. Humidity continues generally in defect. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum remains lower than usual at some stations in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Hyderabad, but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in the south Bombay Deccan but remain in moderate to large defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at some stations in the Bombay Daccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and the south-west Punjab and moderate cloud over the rest of the Punjab. Weather is unsettled in these regions, but no precipitation has been reported.

A few light showers may occur in Upper Sind and the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperatures during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire	73·6	58·6	...	5.96
Jask	82·8	70·3	...	1·85
Muskat (15th)	83·8	74·1	...	4·70
Multan	87·3	58·5	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	77·9	50·4	...	5·03
Lahore	86·9	50·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	89·3	55·6	...	0·57
Ambala	88·0	55 5	...	1·37
Delhi	...	...	...	...
Agra	93·5	61·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	93·3	57·6	...	0·55
Jhansi	96·5	68·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	96·4	58·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	95·1	59·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	95·1	65·8	...	0·44
Karachi	85·0	67·C	...	0·69
Ajmer	91·4	60·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	94·2	66·1	...	0·44
Kotah	97·0	65·6	...	0·18
Bhuj	98·6	69·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	81·8	74·7	...	0·12
Veraval	99·2	65·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	98·9	63·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	99·6	70·5	...	0·65
Surat	102·1	68·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	102·6	69·7	...	0·07
Deesa	100·8	62·9	...	0·00
Nemmuch	93·0	59·3	...	0·00
Indore	95·1	59·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	92·0	56·8	...	1·94
Sangor	93·6	70·0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	96·1	57·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	102·2	66·1	...	1·22
Akola	101·3	74·3	...	1·09
Amraoti	99·1	66·6	...	0·27
Nagpur	101·5	68·0	...	0·23
Chanda	96·7	69·1	...	0·08
Raipur	86 3	73·8	...	0·00
Bombay	87·3	72·9	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	89·0	76·7	...	0·00
Mormugao	89·3	75·0	...	0·00
Karwar	99·4	58·1	...	0·38
Malegnon	98·9	65·5	...	0·00
Ahamednagar	101·0	65·0	...	0·37
Poona	103·3	71·9	...	0·02
Sholapur	101·2	71·2	...	0·15
Bijapur	96·3	65·6	...	0·34
Belgaum	100·2	64·7	...	0·00
Aurangabad	103·9	69·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	100·3	70·2	...	0·05
Hyderabad	89·7	76·4	...	0·24
Calicut	88·8	74·1	...	5·38
Cochin	90·7	77·3	...	0·62
Colombo	88·0	7·50	...	8·63
Masulipatam	95·8	69·1	...	0·23
Bellary	103·0	73·3	...	0·26
Madras	102·2	70·6	...	4·05
Cuddapah	87·5	68·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	93·3	60·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	95·4	61·9	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	95·6	62·5	...	7·44
Negapatam	98·4	69·5	...	11·67

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th March was 29·890 9ft. The height of observatoy borometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ALLUSION has more than once been made to the success which has attended the efforts made in England, Germany and Sweden in recent years to employ electricity to improve the growth of plants. Sir Oliver Lodge was able to prove that by this system an increased production of from 30 to 40 per cent of wheat and barley could be obtained, the proportion of glutinous flour in the grains being a higher one, so that the market price of the electrically fertilised wheat increased by 7½ per cent. More recently experiments have been carried out on a larger scale by Dr. Breslauer, at Hoppegarten, near Berlin, with a view to convince the German farmers of the practical utility of this process, and they are said to have been entirely successful.

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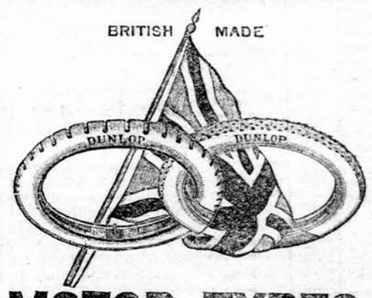

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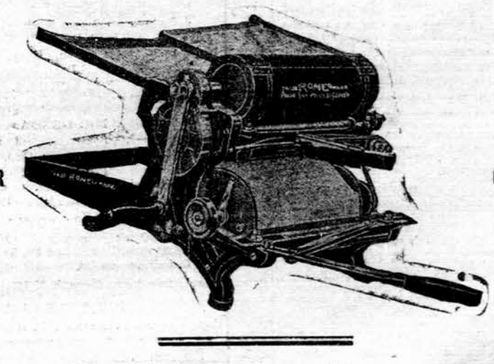

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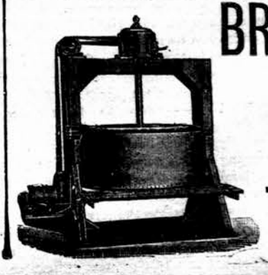

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

SIR D. M. PETIT AND OTHERS VS. SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiffs:—Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the defendants:—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

Their Lordships delivered judgment yesterday in this suit on the notice of motion and the minutes of decree, also on points raised with regard to the wording of the order of costs, and to the declaration of all the original trust documents mentioned in the schedule to be attached to the decree.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving the Court's judgment said that, on Thursday the 11th inst., this suit was put down on board for speaking to the minutes of the decree. Before proceeding with the consideration of the decree, Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendants, brought on for argument his clients' notice of motion, dated the 26th February. The notice asked the Court to "correct what the defendants believed to be errors arising from accidental slips in the judgment." The first two heads of the notice related to a very small fund of Rs. 6,000; and the third related to the Court's finding on issue 14. Since their Lordships heard counsel, Mr. Justice Davur had carefully looked through his own notes and the short hand notes taken of the arguments of counsel. He had failed to find anywhere any argument addressed to the Court specifically with reference to the deed, exhibit No. 70, and differentiating the fund from other funds. Every point made by the defendants' counsel was carefully considered before the Court pronounced its judgment. There was no accidental slip or omission on the part of the Court in their Lordships' judgment that, in their opinion, required any correction so far as this fund was concerned. Then as to the finding of the Court on the 14th issue, their Lordships thought there was no possible room for misunderstanding. The issue clearly referred to "properties comprised in the said two trust deeds as prayed in the plaint." The answer to the issue was clear and specific. It says there is "no necessity for framing any scheme with regard to the administration of any of the trust properties, the trusts declared in the two trust deeds being the true trusts in respect of these properties." The last sentence could only refer to the properties specifically mentioned in the issue and in the answer. Their Lordships were never concerned at any time with properties not included in the trust deed of 1884, or properties acquired after the institution of the suit. Their Lordships appreciated the desire of the defendants' legal advisers to bring what they considered to be accidental slips or omissions to the notice of the Court. Their Lordships did not, however, think that there had been any accidental slip as regarded the fund mentioned in exhibit No. 70, nor was there any room for misunderstanding their finding on issue No. 14. Their Lordships declined to make any order on the notice of motion. Costs to be costs in the cause.

JUDGMENT AS TO MINUTES OF DECREE.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving the Court's judgment on speaking to minutes of the decree, said the first point that arose in settling the minutes of the decree was with reference to the provision for the election of new trustees as to whether the words of the judgment should be followed in the decree or whether the defendants' correction "in the event of such an appointment being necessary or advisable" should be substituted in their place. Their Lordships thought the words of the judgment should be followed, and the decree, as originally drawn up, should stand so far as this point was concerned; but, in settling the draft, regard should be had to the correction his Lordships had made in the copy of the judgment filed in Court, at the bottom of page 3 This correction was made by Mr. Justice Davar before the judgment was read out in Court.

Of course the Commissioner, in framing a scheme, would take into consideration all other contingencies besides those only shortly mentioned in the judgment, and the scheme would make fuller provisions on this head. The qustion of fixing the minimum and maximum number of trustees should be left to be considered by Mr. Banaji when he is framing a scheme. The proposed addition should go out of the decree, but any omission of this in the decree would not mean that this question was beyond the scope of the reference. This was a point which had always to be considered when the scheme was being framed.

Their Lordships thought it would be both an expensive and an undesirable thing to do to annex schedules defining the trusts in respect of each fund or property. Their Lordships were of opinion that the proposed paragraph in the defendants' solicitors' letter of the 27th February, 1909, might be incorporated in the decree. As to that part of the suit which related to the construction of the trust deed, and raised the question of conversion and the rights of converts to Zoroastrianism, their Lordships were of opinion that the decree must be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of clause 36 of the Letters Patent, and the alterations made by the plaintiffs' attorneys in red ink in the draft decree must be substituted in the place of the clause in black ink in the draft as originally drawn. This part of the suit should in the decree simply stand dismissed as not being maintained by the plaintiffs. The word "as" may be omitted from that part of the decree which deals with costs. Costs of and incidental to the speaking to the minutes of the decree to be costs in the cause.

SALE OF LAND TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL VS. SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS.

For the Trustees:—Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

His Lordship yesterday disposed of the suit of the Hon. the Advocate General vs. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and the other appointed trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet trust board, in regard to a sale of land to the Improvement Trust at Gibbs Road, Bombay, and in regard to another piece at the same place, exchanged for a different plot of land of the Improvement Trust property. The suit was a friendly suit. The trustees, old and new, were advised that under the Parsi Panchayet suit judgment, the Panchayet Trustees could not effect either the sale or the exchange of the lands without the sanction of the Court. The Improvement Trust Board were also advised that such sanction was necessary.

Mr. Jivanji J. Mody, Secretary to the Parsi Panchayet, and Mr. Sorabji D. Bharucha, Member of the Society of Architects, were examined. The exchange was in respect of 3,500 square yards of slope-land at Gibbs Road belonging to the Parsi Panchayet, with a plot of flat-ground near the Chowpati Parsi Dharamsala admeasuring 1,000 square yards. The land sold was 18,575 square yards, out of a total of 29,000 square yards, the price realised being Rs. 70,000 from the Improvement Trust. The remaining 11,000 square yards of land were bettered by getting a frontage of 900 feet owing to the big broad new Hughes Road passing in front of it. Mr. Mody declined to pass an opinion whether the transactions were beneficial to the charities, Mr. Bharucha said they were.

His Lordship remarked that barring the value of the buildings on the plot sold, two rupees per square yord appear to be a low rate.

Mr. Strangman pointed out that the bargain was struck with the advice of a Committee specially appointed by the Parsi Anjuman. The Advocate General also cited section 49 (1) of the Improvement Trust Act.

His Lordship gave the sanction, and passed a decree. Costs between attorney and client to come out of the estate.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SOLICITORS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

DINSHAH F. MARKER VS. MR. MIRZA AND MR. DA CUNHA.

Their Lordships have disposed of two petitions which were presented by Dinshah F. Marker, against two Solicitors of the High Court. Mr. Mirza and Mr. Da Cunha, in connection with suit No. 932 of 1908 and appeal No. 72 of 1908, and suit No. 844 of 1903 respectively. In his petitions, the first of which was presented by Mr. P. P. Khare, Pleader, the petitioner stated that litigation was pending between him and his mother Dosibai, widow of F. C. Marker. His main contention was that although he had put the solicitors in funds, they did not take measures to fight out the cases at the right time and by their not having performed their duty properly he had suffered. He prayed that they should be made to pay him certain of his expenses, and their conduct should be inquired into, and they should be dealt with properly. With regard to Mr. Cunha, the petitioner took exception to certain matters he had disclosed in a case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, against his former Solicitor, Mr. Jamietram for libel.

After making enquiries, their Lordships rejected the applications, and directed the petitioner to proceed against the solicitors by instituting regular suits, if he was advised that he had any substantial wrongs to redress.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AWARD OF ARBITRATORS.

Its Legal Value.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

BHAWRAO VERSUS RADHABAI AND OTHERS.

For plaintiff-appellant:—Mr. M. B. Chaubal and Mr. Patkar.

For defendant-respondent:—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. The allegation of the plaintiff in this case was that certain property belonged to the undivided family of himself and his younger brother, Luxman, the deceased husband of the first defendant; that he and his brother jointly enjoyed the property till his brother's death and since then the property had become the ownership of plaintiff alone; and that defendants have colluded together and wrongfully took possession of the property. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiff and his deceased brother had separated and plaintiff had no right to the property in suit; that even when the two were undivided in respect of ancestral property, Luxman had considerable self-acquired property; that documents used sometimes to be taken binami in plaintiffs' name as Luxman was a Government servant; that latterly arbitrators effected an award between the two and that under that award plaintiff was precluded from instituting the suit. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum who rejected it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the first point raised was that the decision of the arbitrators with regard to the partition which they directed to be made by the award was "ultra vires," because there was no submission upon that point to their judgment and that therefore the award, so far as the direction to partition was concerned, was invalid and not binding upon the parties. No doubt it was open to the Appellant to urge that the award was not binding upon him for want of jurisdiction in the arbitrators. But the question of jurisdiction in the case turned on a question of fact. Again, it was urged, said their Lordships, that the award, so long as it did not pass into a decree, could not affect severance of interests between the brothers. But that, their Lordships said, not the law. Muhamad Navaz Khan versus Alam Khan (I. L. R. 18 Calcutta 414) and Laldas Jibhai versus Bai Lala, were authorities for the proposition that an award was equivalent to a judgment, whether it has passed into a decree or not. It was binding upon the parties: and where it directed partition to be effected it dissolved the joint family and severed joint interests.

Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

VYAS MULSHANKAR PITAMBARDAS VERSUS PANDIT LAXMANLAL KANAKKIRTI.

For the plaintiff-applicant:—Mr. Trikumlal R. Desai.

For the defendant-opponent:—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision of their Lordships, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton. The application presented by Mr. Desai stated among other things that in October 1901, the opponent had conveyed to the applicant his immovable property for Rs. 8,000 and agreed to repurchase it within one year by paying off the amount. Opponent had also passed a rent note whereby he agreed to pay Rs. 960 for the year. In 1904 the applicant sued the opponent to recover Rs. 2,000 being the rent and damages for unlawful occupation of the property. The suit was filed before the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. Opponent then alleged that the transaction was not by way of sale but was a transaction of mortgage and that he did not receive Rs. 8,000, which amount was virtually meant for the safety of his pleader who had stood bail for him to the extent of Rs. 5,000 in a criminal case pending against him and that he got only Rs. 912-4. The Sub Judge ordered the suit to be dismissed. In appeal the District Judge, Mr. Knight, reversed the decree of the Sub Judge, and awarded the applicant's claim. Opponent then preferred a second appeal and their Lordships, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge. They held that both the sale deed and the rent note were void owing to an improper consideration upon which they were based. From this decision, the applicant applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Their Lordships, after considering the legal aspects of the case, granted the leave applied for, as the property was worth over Rs. 10,000.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

INFRINGING THE ARMS ACT.

ONE Valji Bhika, a Hindu butler, was charged with stealing a revolver belonging to his master, Mr. Alister Cameron, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and with being in possession of arms without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Cameron deposed that he resided at the Yacht Club Chambers. On Saturday last, a clerk informed him at the B. I. S. N. Co's office that an ayah wanted to see him about a revolver which she had brought. He asked the clerk to take the revolver away from the ayah. The clerk brought the revolver to him. He also received four or five rounds of ammunition with the revolver, which belonged to him and was in his chambers.

Luxmibai, the ayah, states that the accused, whom she had known for a long time, called as usual at her house on Friday last. Next morning she was in need of some money, and when looking for it came upon the revolver lying underneath her bedding. The accused wanted to take it away, but she did not allow him to do it. She took it to the accused's master. The cartridges were found in the accused's coat-pocket.

The accused pleaded guilty to the first charge.

Mr. Cameron informed the Court that the accused had been in his service for the last fourteen or fifteen years and was scrupulously honest. The accused had lately taken to drink.

The accused said he was drunk on Friday night and did not know what he was doing.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 on the first charge. On the second charge the accused was fined Rs. 3.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Superintendent Sanderson charged one Ali Mahomed Vazir, a victoria driver, with reckless driving. Superintendent Sanderson stated that on Monday night he was being driven in a victoria along Esplanade Road, when the accused's gharry, which was coming from the opposite direction, collided with the victoria he was in with such a force that both horses fell down. The victoria he was in was almost turned over by the impact.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had scarcely time to pull up his horse, when it slipped on the road which was wet with oil. His horse fell in front of the horse in the complainant's carriage.

The driver of the carriage, the complainant was in said, that the accused drove his horse very fast.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

ALLEGED CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

Mr. Boyd, Assistant Collector of Customs, charged one Shaikh Ismail, a tindal, with carrying an excess number of passengers in his prow.

The tindal said that he was not Shaikh Ismail, as mentioned in the summons, but Bala Sumbo. He admitted having no license for carrying passengers, his boat being a cargo boat, but on account of a fair at Pir Pao he took passengers across to the place from Bombay and was bringing them back. He did not know how many passengers there were in the boat.

Mr. Boyd said he himself counted 90 passengers in the boat. The number allowed by the Customs authorities was 30.

Further hearing was adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

DADAR.

Before Dr. D. A. DeMonte (Chairman), and Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas.

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.

THEIR Worships disposed of thirty cases, including one in which one Gangaram Babaji Sinde, was charged with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by using an expired date ticket. Mr. V. R. Navalker, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that as the accused was passing through the gate at the Dadar Station, he was asked to give up his ticket. He showed a season ticket which was of an expired date. The defence was that the accused, when he got out of he train at Dadar, ofiered two pice, the fare for that station from Elphinstone Road. But, the Railway authorities demanded the fare from Colaba to Dadar, the former being the starting station. The accused then showed the season ticket in question to show that ordinarily he travelled between Elphintons Road and Dadar. Their Worships convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. A. D. Mody (Chairman), and Dr. Shantaram Vithal.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

THEIR Worships disposed of forty-four cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale, so as to cause obstruction to the public.

FORT.

Before Mr. R. S. Powvala (Chairman), Mr. P. C. Setna and Dr. C. Fernandez.

THEIR Worships disposed of eleven cases yesterday.

REVIEWS.

"ARAMINTA," by I. C. Smith, (George Bell and Sons).—This is a very amusing book. In it we have the old woman of Hill Street, who is a nuisance to everybody, including herself. It is her seventy-third birthday and on her birthday a great idea within her brain suddenly begins to take form. That idea is the subject of the book and takes shape thus. "The Countess of Crewkerne presents her compliments to the Rev. Perry. Lady Crewkerne will be pleased to adopt a girl of her late sister's. Lady Crewkerne would suggest in the event of this course being agreeable to the Rev. Perry that the most refined and mannerly of her late sister's children be forwarded to her." In due time the reply came. "The Rev. Aloysius Perry has the honor to present his compliments to the Countess of Crewkerne and begs to say in response to her request that he is forwarding to-morrow (Tuesday), per passenger train, his second daughter Araminta, who, in his humble judgment, is the most attractive of these with which it has pleased Providence to endow him." The personal retainers of the Countess never having heard of the great idea and knowing that an under housemaid was expected, took our heroine when she arrived in her shabby clothes with a dilapidated box tied up with cord to the housekeeper's room, where she was very coolly received by Mrs. Plunket, who at once drew attention to the size of the new housemaid and thought it ought to have been mentioned in her references. "I *am* rather big," said she, "but if the beds are too small I can curl myself up." After much conversation Mrs. Plunket grew very thoughtful. Finally a clear conviction seemed to enfold her. "You had better stay here to-night," said she, "and in the morning your fare will be paid back to Sloeum Magna." "Oh, if you please," said poor Araminta, having no intention of returning home with a struggle, thinking of all the good she was to do to those left at home. "Perhaps I might speak to Aunt Caroline." Slowly it dawns on Mrs. Plunket that the cook has some nieces who call her Aunt Caroline, so she is brought in to interview the new housemaid. After a long scrutiny Mrs. Bateman, the cook, cries triumphantly: "There—it is just as I said. She is Sally Dickson." How long this comedy might have gone on one does not know, had not Araminta knitted her brows and clapsed her wicker basket still more firmly and said, "My aunt is the Countess." Imagine the scene. Araminta stayed in Hill Street, and how she fared and the good she was able to do her family is well worth reading.

"BRUISED LILIES," by Lucas Cleive—(George Bell and Sons).—A sad story but very true to life. Dorothea, the heroine, falls in love and is beloved by Dewbury, Lord Springfield, but the objection—a very real one—is that Lady Algernon Sterling not finding her own husband sufficiently entertaining had annexed Dewbury. He had always been Lady Algy's slave very willingly and never realized until he found Dorothea what a tight hold she had on him. Poor Dorothea is the sufferer. A very pathetic scene is the death of Bobby, everyone's friend, who would like to make things go straight, but cannot. Talking to Dorothea he said "You've always seemed like a Saint to me." "A Saint!" she echoed. "Yes; I think you are Dorothy dear, only—only it's awfully difficult. . . . But you mustn't be like that. You see it's Dewbury's only chance of knowing!" "Knowing!" once more she echoed. "Yes, don't you see? He spoke with difficulty now. "He does not know that there are any good women. You must shew him."

"TALES OF THE CALIPHS" by Claud Field (John Murray).—The author tells us in his introduction that "at a time when Europe was slowly emerging from barbarism, in Bagdad the Arab theologians and philosophers were splitting metaphysical hairs, poets were making fortunes by poetry, and from Spain to India the arms of Islam were striking terror into the infidels. Nowhere is the period more graphically reflected than in the pages of Masondi, the historian, from whose work the following sketches have been taken:—" Al Mansur, the Builder of Bagdad, Al Mahdi, Haroun Al Rashid, the clerk who became Caliph of Cordova," etc.

"THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF INDIA," by Abdul Karim, B.A., and Isan Chandra Ghose, M.A.—So satisfactory was this work found that the first edition was soon exhausted. A second edition is now appearing, thoroughly revised to meet the requirements of the new syllabus prescribed by the Calcutta University. The book is well illustrated with maps and portraits.

"THE INDIAN BORDERLAND, 1880-1900," by Colonel Sir T. Hungerford Holdich. K.I.C.E., C.B., F. S. A.—This is a second and cheaper edition of the valuable work of this author, who was for twenty years connected with the frontier history of this country as a Survey Officer.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 13.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam and suite returned to the capital this morning and motored to the Purana Haveli palace. As the special train steamed into Hyderabad Station, a salute was fired from the Red Hills.

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Some cases of plague having been detected at Wadi, immediate precautionary measures were adopted under the supervision of Colonel Shore, M.D., the Director, Medical Department, H. H. the Nizam's Government.

***

The hot weather having set in, all the offices of H. H. the Nizam's Government are working morning hours, that is to say, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Some public schools have also followed suit. The idea of commencing work at 6-30 and giving over at 11-30 a.m. is bad enough, but to add an hour for "drawing" in the evening, from 4 to 5 o'clock, is monstrous. The latter arrangement might suit pupils who board and lodge in school, but it is an infliction on day-scholars who, perhaps, may be living miles away from the school.

KEEN young sportsmen are required for success in aviation, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," and no Army is better equipped than our own in this respect.

IT was reported at the annual meeting of the Royal Photographic Society that the organisation of national gallery of photography portraits was making headway. A large number of portraits of celebrities of the Victorian era have been presented by leading photographers.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 20th March, 1909.

A Class Handicap Race, Course No. 36 reversed plus 3, length 13·25 miles. Start at 3-50 p. m.

B Class Handicap Race, Course No. 42+3, length 11·9 miles. Start at 3-35 p. m.

C Class Handicap Race.

The Regatta Handicap Race of Tuesday 9th March—unfinished—to be resailed.

First Prize, Rs. 50; second prize, Rs. 25; third prize Rs. 15.

Course No. 38 distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-45 p. m.

Ships Boats Handicap Race—Course No. 42+2 reversed (twice), length 9·1 miles. Start at 3 p. m.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The following match was played yesterday in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship:—

J. S. Milne beat R. D. England—6—3, 6—4.

The following matches will be played to-day (Wednesday):—

DOUBLES, SEMI-FINAL.

T. S. Milne and R. D. England, play Captain Greig and Captain Lucas.

SINGLES, SECOND ROUND.

P. M. D. Sanderson v. W. E. Holl.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Inspection at the Oval.

Last evening at the Oval, opposite the High Court Buildings, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps paraded under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for the inspection by Major-General Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India.

On the parade were present 358 rank and file with 15 officers, Band and Buglers. The General spoke a few encouraging words to the members of the Corps before the men dispersed.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.

THE Sister Superior begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums in support of the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, from 15th December 1908, to 15th March, 1909:—

His Excellency Sir George Clarke Rs. 30; Mr. F. T. Burdrar, Rs 80; Mr N W Kemp, Rs 20; Mr E F Nicholson, Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co, Mr J Begbie, and Mr W B Green, each Rs. 15; Major A Muirhead, Dr Miss A M Benson, Mr W S Millard, Messrs. Dalla Porta, A Friend, Mr H Gell, Mr H C Walker, and Mr B Broucha, each Rs. 10; Mr B H J Rustomjee, Messrs Gordon and Co, Mr W Faski, Messrs Alois Shweiger and Co, Mr R P Shreff, Messrs Sorabji Dadabhoy and Co, Manager, Reuter Telegram Co, Mr R G Baldock, Messrs Drewet Chowna and Co, Messrs D R Umrigar and Co, Mr W Lacey, Mr J Khambatta, Messrs Leopold Cassela and Co, London and Lancashire Insurance Co, Mr Rustamji Dhanjibhoy Sethna, Messrs Rabitak and Co, Mr N Wadia, C I E, Mr S L Batchelor, I C S, Mr H L Saville, Mr W L Cameron, Mr J M Du Boulay, I C S, Mr J A Deane, Mr A J Milnes, Mr A A Macdonald, Mr Framjee Rustomji, C P Da Cunha, Messrs Duke and Sons, S R Bottlewalla, Framjee Ardasir Davur and Sons, Messrs Mitchell and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Sir Sassoon David, Lady Petit, Mr S A Nathan, Messrs Macmillan and Co, Bombay Gas Co, J R Carroll, Manager, Watson Hotel, Mr B Sorabji Patel, Mr H Heberlin, A S H Aston, Mr M S Captain, Messrs The Vafiadis and Co, Mr J L Britto, J P, Messrs Katrak Dubash and Co, a Parsi, Messrs M Dorabshah and Co, Messrs Dinshaw D Curranee and Co, Mr Dorabji Bomanji Mody, Messrs C J Khambatta and Co, Mr N M Wadia, Messrs S J Karanjia and Co, Mr C N Wadia, Messrs Sorabji Dorabji and Co, Mr Perozshah Merwanjee Murzban, Mr Dosabhoy Rustamji Umrigar, Mr C S Price, Mr R Lehulart, Messrs E D Sassoon and Co, Mr Pestonji M Masian, Mr C W Smith, J H Hepworth, Mr S A Leao, J P, Captain J G Greig, Mr W G White, Mr J P Bailie, Mr G Ostermayer, Mr D H Glade, O M, E W D, P P E, P R P, B H Rustomji, F H S, Mr Perozshah Byramji Malbari, Mr N D Ghasda, Mr J C D Almeida, Mr V F Barker, Mr H Johnston, Mr J A Dallas, each Rs. 5. Sums less than five rupees, Rs. 60.

A MUNICIPAL RAT-HOUSE.

Plague had been severe in the place that year, and thousands of men and rats had died. The elders were persuaded by Government that the rats were at the bottom of it all. So they prescribed a campaign against them. But the Jains and some of the more orthodox Hindus swore that, so far from allowing rats to be killed in their houses, they would rather perish than injure a flea on the back of one of them. So a compromise was arrived at. The Jains allowed cages to be set in their houses on condition that the captives should be housed and fed in a depot outside the city.

On two twin hummocks separated by a trench I found the rat-house, and the guardian's white-washed hut. The cage was a menagerie car with iron wheels, laid on a solid brick foundation, and covered over with a stalwart pandal—so pious and humane were those good folk who provided lodging for God's creatures and shelter from the rain. Large as the cage was, there was not room on the floor for more than half the pensioners. The others stood in tiers on one anothers' backs—a scabby, quivering weak-eyed throng, consciously waiting their doom. A few hundred yards off, by a ruined shrine, under a peepul three, we found the guardian asleep. We discovered from him that a dozen or more rats were imported every day and as many died; also when the place was swept out many escaped; so that the old Brahmin in the shrine had to fortify himself against invasion by more traps. The recaptured ones were scrupulously returned to the cage.—From "Mount Abu," by Edmund Candler, in "Blackwood's."

REAR ADMIRAL G. H. HEWETT, C.I.E., R.N., Director of Royal Indian Marine, leaves Bombay to-day for England via Hongkong by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Devanha." He handed over the charge of his office to Captain W. Lumsden R. N. yesterday.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1909.

BUDDHIST AND HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

WHILE the House of Lords was threshing out arguments for and against the measures of reform in the administration of present-day India, it was refreshing to turn to the peaceful consideration of a paper on "The Buddhist and Hindu Architecture of India" read before the Royal Society of Arts on February 25 by Dr. A.A. Macdonell. The Boden Professor of Sanskrit in Oxford University is quite at home in the work of reconstructing the history of the religious, social and political influences that led in far, dim ages to the building up in India of the monuments that are the admiration and wonder of modern generations. Where written records fail, as they do in the huge interval between 1500 B.C. and 1000 A.D., when the Mahomedan conquest of India began, Dr. Macdonell showed that archæology did much to fill the gap. It would have done more had not many of the ancient monuments disappeared under the iconoclast hand of the ruthless invader, of the ignorant villagers in search of suitable stones for new homes, of the automatic, and not less fatal action of time, or of energetic but irreverent bridge-builders, who, in one instance, are credited with having flung, 100 years ago, no fewer than sixty cart-loads of ancient Buddhist sculpture into the river near Benares to make good foundations for a new bridge. Last, not least, the Public Works Department, in their unregenerate days are believed to have been as diligent in the process of destruction as the weather, or old Time himself. Modern roads, railway lines, and bridges are invaluable aids to progress as we understand it, but they have much to answer for in the annexation of the highly finished sculptured stones that had fallen from tower and shrine in their neighbourhood. Neither are later temple-builders innocent, for they pull down the old to get materials for the brand-new ones, stones carved with priceless inscriptions being put haphazard into the new edifice. Even the excavator in his zeal allows untrained operators to ruin and disperse many valuable stone records. Lord Curzon did his Viceregal best to stop all this erosion of the monuments of India's early glory, and in the "Ancient Monuments Preservation Act" of 1904 we have a charter which protects their right to stay in their places and be kept in repair.

Dr. Macdonell could not possibly refer to a thousandth part of the archæological remains in India in one or many lectures. He wisely restricted himself to what he had seen with his own discerning eyes, and to some illustrative references to developments outside India. He traced the architectural expression of religion in this vast peninsula, beginning with its first effort about 450 B.C. in a brick stupa at Piprahwa, explored in 1898. With this exception, Indian archæological art dates, according to the lecturer, from 260 B. C. when the great and good Asoka, who reigned over all India, adopted the Buddhist religion and devoted himself to its extension, erecting stupas in honour of Buddha through the length and breadth of the land, inscribing edicts on rocks and great pillars impressing on his people the beauty and moral use of the fine rules of conduct embodied in Buddhism. For nine centuries Buddhist art was paramount in India, changing gradually with the epochs which Dr. Macdonell divides into three. The first lasted from 250 B. C. to 50 A. D. In the early days of this period stone commenced to be used in architecture, brick having been for previous centuries the substructure for wood which formed all ornamental buildings before Asoka's day. When stone was introduced it was worked in close imitation of the wooden models it replaced. The second and third periods of Buddhist sculpture extended from 50 A. D. to 350 A. D. and from then to 650 A. D. respectively. All Buddhist architectural sculpture had a religious object, the only buildings on which it was expended being "Stupas" or relic mounds, "Chaityas" or places of worship, and "Viharas" or dwellings for monks. The first, as we know, contained relics of Buddha or of his saints, or records of important events or of miracles. Over these precious things a low circular drum was built, surmounted by a hemispherical dome, round which ran a procession path for devotees. On the top was a box-like affair under an umbrella and surrounded by a stone railing. This was the Tee of the Burmans. It is no longer seen in Indian stupas, though it survives in Ceylon and can be traced in stone models. The procession path was entered by gates and led to a sacred precinct. The gateways—torana—were adopted with Buddhist architecture by China and Japan, the Chinese calling them Pailoos and Japanese tori-i. Buddhism slipped into Japan through Korea 1,300 years ago, and the gateways are to be seen in both countries now, in Japan as entrances to Shinto temples.

The stupa began as a low broad building, but gradually increased in height. That at Sanchi is more than twice as high as that at Piprahwa, and dates 200 years later. The stupa at Sarnath, near Benares, is again more than twice the height of Sanchi and over five times that of Piprahwa while the diameters decreased in proportion. The Tee followed suit, growing longer as the stupa went higher. The umbrella erection altered from time to time also, multiplying and finally developing into several roofs in Nepal, and even to nine in the Chinese pagoda. Dr. Macdonell contrived by illustrations to show this remarkable evolution of the umbrella, first used in shrines as a simple emblem of sovereignty. Of the Chaityas the rock-cut temples, many two thousand years old, are extant. Of these one of the finest is Karli. They all show that the design included a nave and side aisles with an apse, under which stood the rock-cut stupa, centre of all Buddhist religious edifices. The oldest of the Chaityas discovered are of Asoka's time, and are near Gaya in Behar. The whole temple is carved to resemble wood in posts, rafters, jambs, etc. Sad to say, in reviewing the Chaityas chronologically, we find that architectural progress did not retard degeneracy of cult, and by the time we come to the third Chaitya at Ajanta, probably of the 5th century A. D., all trace of woodwork is gone, figure sculpture has replaced earlier cave forms, Buddha in every attitude is there, as an object of worship. Says Dr. Macdonell: "In place of the atheism of the Buddhism of an earlier age, we find ourselves here confronted with an overwhelming idolatry." As we descend the centuries, mythology has more and more of its own way, and a gradual change shows how Buddhism approximated to Hinduism, the latter, while absorbing much of the ethical teaching of the purer religion, imposing its own outward forms. Dr. Macdonell reminds us how after a reign of a thousand years in India after its emergence from Brahmanism, Buddhism relapsed into a later form of the same religion. With the Viharas or retreats for Buddhist monks we are familiar. Hundreds of them are to be found in India and do not vary much in type. Thirty-three caves give the various transition stages of the three religions and show how Buddhism chained on to Hinduism about 700 B. C. To follow Dr. Macdonell in his historical religious tracery through Southern India and down into Ceylon would be a fascinating study and one that he makes easy and thoroughly interesting, but it must be done elsewhere.

MINERALS AWAITING MINING. THE Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVII, part 2, just issued, contain several valuable papers which will repay perusal. Several are of purely scientific interest, but others will commend themselves to the promoters of industry. First of these treats of the geology and mineral resources of Rajpipla and is by Mr. P. N. Bose. He tells us that carnelian mining is carried on there as it was when the beds were first opened centuries ago. Needless to say the operations are unsystematic and wasteful. One or more pits, according to the demand, are sunk during the cold weather and as much gravel is extracted from them as is possible by driving galleries for short distances in various directions. The roof partially falling in during the monsoon, when no work is carried on, the old pits become unworkable in the next working season and fresh ones are dug at a safe distance from them. A large quantity of valuable material is thus left unworked. The amount that has thus been wasted in the past must be enormous. If mining were conducted on modern methods, says Mr. Bose, not only would all this waste be prevented, but it would be possible to carry on operations to much greater depths than at present—depths where carnelian and agate pebbles of larger size and better quality than those extracted at present are found. The higher value which the stones are expected to fetch will pay for the large initial outlay of modern mining. As to the prospects of regenerating the iron industry at Rajpipla, Mr. Bose thinks the question cannot be discussed until workable coking coal is found in or near Gujarat. There is, he thinks, a bare chance of such coal being found in Kathiawar if not in Gujarat, and recommends the sinking of trial pits. Another paper, by Mr. Murray Stuart, reports on the suitability of the sands occurring in the Rajmahal hills for glass-manufacture. The only river sand, at all suitable for glass-manufacture, he shows to be that along the banks of the Ganges. He experimented with it and found the glass to be of a dark green colour, owing to the iron contained in the sand and only suitable for the cheapest and darkest kind of bottles, such as claret or beer bottles. It could not be used for the manufacture of medicine or soda-water bottles. Treated with manganese hook bottles could be made from Ganges sand, the combined effects of the iron already present and the added manganese giving the requisite brownish red, non-actinic colour. With regard to the Gedhanee, Bansloi, Brahmini and Kujea river and the difficulties of transport are too great to admit of their being utilised in glass-making. Bedded sands, he condemns as impracticable, though the supply is practically unlimited.

A third paper, by Mr. L. L. Fermor, describes three new manganese-bearing minerals, namely, vredenburgite, sitaparite and juddite. The two former contain a considerable quantity of iron and are distinguished from all other manganese ores by the fact that as seen in the sun they showed a distinct bronze tint and from one another by the fact that vredenburgite is strongly magnetic and sitaparite only weakly so. Juddite is a manganese amphibole. It is distinct from winchite, and although it has not yet been analysed its extraordinary and beautiful pleochroism—comparable only to that of the manganese pyroxene, blandfordite, with which it is intimately associated—is considered sufficient to prove that it is a new variety of the amphibole group requiring a new name. Vredenburgite is to be found in Nagpur and in Vizagapatam; sitaparite occurs in Chhindwara and some thousands of tons have already been despatched to the market. Juddite is found in Kacherwahi, Nagpur District. Finally, among the papers included in the records we would mention that by Professor Dunstan on laterites from the Central Provinces, in which he confirms the opinion of Sir Thomas Holland that the low value of bauxite at European and American ports would not cover the cost of mining and transport to Europe from any part of India removed from the coast. He however declares there is no great obstacle to the adoption of Bayer's process for extracting alumina in India, and the manufactured product, if of good quality, would probably fetch a price which would be remunerative to exporters. The waste of alkali should be small with laterites of a quality equal to the supply he has seen and the only other necessary material would be lime for reconverting the sodium carbonate into caustic soda. It is clear, Professor Dunstan concludes, that the utilisation of laterites in India presents a favourable field for industrial enterprise.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. THE seventeenth of March every year is a great day with the Irish not only in Ireland but in every land where they are settled. It is St. Patrick's Day which they celebrate to-day, the day of their patron saint. The shamrock is in universal request among them on this day, and the reward which Irish soldiers obtained for their gallantry in the late South African war, of being permitted to wear a sprig of shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, is much prized. That well-known three-leaved plant is the traditional emblem of the saint, as by means of it he is said to have impressed on the early Irish the doctrine of the Trinity which he was the first to preach to them. When Patrick landed at Wicklow the Irish were ready to stone him for preaching a new religion and disturbing their faith in their own Druidical beliefs. But the patient saint nevertheless expounded to them the doctrine of the Trinity and of one omnipotent God which no doubt was very hard for these primitive people to take in. Patrick thereupon plucked a trefoil from the ground underneath him and with ready wit asked them, "Is it not possible for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as for these three leaves, to grow upon a single stalk?" This happy illustration immediately went down with the simple folk, and it is said that they were at once baptised by St. Patrick. The shamrock was ever afterwards honoured by the grateful Irish as the emblem of their conversion to Christianity by the great St. Patrick. The Apostle of the Irish was however not an Irishman himself. Both the date and place of his birth, as indeed everything concerning him, are enveloped in doubt. England, Scotland, Wales and France claim him. It is pretty certain that he flourished in the fifth century towards the very close of which he died, according to many careful authorities, at the unusual age of 120 (372-493). Professor Bury has very recently investigated the life of Patrick and tried to fix his place in history; but even his critical acumen has not been able to do much, in the absence of authentic and contemporary accounts. Biographies of saints are notoriously untrustworthy, and in this case they are rendered more so because the earliest accounts of him date full five centuries after his time. Joscelyn's life written about the year 1130 is the fullest of these mediæval biographies of the saint, but by no means the best or most trustworthy, yet most modern accounts are based on that chronicle. It of course makes out Patrick to be a true Roman Catholic of the twelfth century and the church he founded in Ireland in the fifth century to be one in accordance with the Roman principles prevailing in its day. The critical sifting of the biographies of St. Patrick, in the way Professor Bury has shown somewhat tentatively in his book of 1905, is still a desideratum in literature. There is a very popular legented connected with him which ascribes to St. Patrick the extermination of snakes in Ireland. In allusion to it a serpent is placed at his feet in pictorical representations of the saint.

THE Viceroy is likely to reach Simla on the 2nd of May.

MR. E. A. GAIT is likely to be placed in charge of next year's Census, as Commissioner.

IT is stated that Babu Sarendranath Banerjee will represent Indian Journalism at the forthcoming Imperial Press Conference.

THE meeting convened this afternoon in the Town Hall in connection with the Industrial Development Scheme of India, has been unavoidably postponed.

CAPTAIN GARDINER, from leave, becomes Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. O'Connor reverting to Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

MR. BERRINGTON, Director General of Telegraphs, left on tour, on Monday night, visiting Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly and Delhi.

MR. M. J. STEPHANS, Superintendent of Post Offices, Burma, has been appointed to act as Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

Advice to Young Athletes.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

There is so much money to be won in steeplechases across the Channel that it is not surprising French owners seldom send their cracks to England for our chief events. We may, however, have the chance of seeing how Lutteur III can perform over our Grand National course, for his owner (M. Heanessy) has often stated he would like to see his colours to the fore at Aintree. That Lutteur III is one of the best "chasers" seen in France for some long time, is conceded on all sides. His particular forte is the safe manner he fences, which, of course, is a great factor when one thinks of the character of the Grand National jumps. Lutteur III was only just beaten in a hurdle race at Auteuil recently and the performance so impressed his owner that he decided to send the horse to England at once. He will be trained by H. Escott at Lewes and, should he satisfy that clever judge, will take his chance in the "National." There is just one very important fact in connection with the French "chaser" and that is his age (5 years), only four animals of that age having proved successful in the race during the seventy years it has been run. We know the calibre of French steeplechasers through the repeated failures of our cracks in big events at Auteuil, consequently the handicapper has not treated Lutteur III harshly in allotting him 10st 11lbs for the "National." We may shortly see Lutteur III compete against Cackler, Leinster, Rustic Queen and Mount Prospect's Fortune in the Champion Steeplechase at Hurst Park. The distance is 3 1-4 miles and all the entrants carry 11st 7lbs, so that a good performance by the French candidate will make matters interesting.

Severe weather is leading to a general stoppage of racing, while trainers are at their wits' end to know how to get on with the preparation of candidates for early events. In consequence of this, there is a lull in the wagering on the Lincolnshire Handicap and Grand National, particularly the former. In connection with the first big flat-race of the season, it may be added that Succour is now attracting considerable attention. Captain Dewhurst's candidate will probably be ridden by Danny Maher, and that fact alone will induce many to make the animal their choice. Writing of Maher reminds one that another famous American jockey in Tod Sloane is now in London again. It is eight years since he lost his license, and which he hopes to get back this year. He is keeping fit by "rinking"—which is all the rage in London now—and, should he again be seen "in harness," ought to be as good as ever. Charlie Wood had to wait ten years for the renewal of his license, but his offence (pulling) was far more serious than Sloane's, the chief of which was backing his mounts.

FOOTBALL.

The third round of the Football Association Cup has now been disposed of and Southerners feel somewhat chastened. Tottenham Hotspur threw away chances when entertaining Burnley and could only draw, while the replay ended in favour of the Lancashiremen. West Ham made a plucky fight against New Castle, only going down by 2—1 after a draw at West Ham. Perhaps the best performance of all was the victory (1—0) of Glossop on Sheffield Wednesday's ground; though the big score (6—1) by which Manchester United knocked out their visitors from Blackburn speaks well for the winners. Bristol City is now the only Southern team left in, the others concerned, besides those already mentioned, being Notts Forest, Derby County and Sunderland. The great draw the cup ties prove may be judged from the fact that the average attendance on Saturday was 27,400 and the average takings £1,180. Two of the matches attracted upwards of 38,000 each, while the top receipts were £1,789 for the Bradford City and Sunderland match. Another great tie was the Queen's Park and Glasgow Rangers match in the third round of the Scottish Cup. About 45,000 people paid £1,280 to see this, the "Rangers just getting home (1—0), Celtic, Clyde and Falkirk being the other teams to qualify for the fourth round. Turning to the doings of amateurs, the Inter-'Varsity match proved the healthy robust struggle it always is, with honours and goals divided—the second draw in the long series of games between Oxford and Cambridge. Another amateur match of importance was the England v. Wales fixture at Aberdare, the former's victory by 5 goals to 2 denoting that Welsh amateurs are not yet quite up to top form—as at Rugby.

RUGBY.

The Midlands team failed badly against Cornwall in the final of the Southern Rugby County Championship yesterday, the present champions (of all England) winning by 26 points to 3. It was very unfortunate for the losers that eight of the men first selected could not play. This undoubtedly deprived the Midlanders of victory and, in the writer's opinion, of final success in the County Championship. Even as it was, the Midlands team outplayed Cornwall for 50 minutes and gained a lead of 8 points to 3. The forwards, however, took too much out of themselves and suddenly went to pieces. This was the opportunity of the champions who played up splendidly and won as stated.

LACROSSE.

The Olympic Lacrosse contest, between Canada and the United Kingdom, served to open the eyes of many people to the charms of the game. It is therefore all the more surprising to find the Blues Committee at Oxford refusing to do justice to it by declining to grant a half-blue to the Lacrosse representatives of the 'Varsity. It should be explained that a full blue is the representative of the 'Varsity at one of the recognised sports, a half-blue being granted to what is considered minor sports. Even this is denied Lacrosse, and the captain of the team has resigned and cancelled the match with Cambridge as a protest. Many people believe it is jealousy of the Rhodes Scholars which has something to do with the action of the Blues Committee. It is a great pity and one can only hope time will bring about a better state of affairs. In founding the scholarships the greatest Englishman of all times had in view the closer union of over-seas Britishers (and United States) with Home Britons, and good sportsmen ought to foster this to the utmost extent.

ADVICE TO YOUNG ATHLETES.

Some of our best known physicians recently published a warning anent the danger of young lads engaging in long-distance racing. This does not appear to have been properly appreciated by the writers on sports, and the warning has not received the publicity it deserves. There is always danger when the very youthful athlete takes his competitions too seriously. Schoolboys run about while at their games—cricket, football, hockey and paperchasing etc.—quite enough to develop their limbs and lungs. All this is beneficial, but for boys and youths who have not finished growing, to subject themselves to a severe course of training for a long distance race, is courting trouble. Lads of 15 to 20 want all their vitality and should not expend anything on training and racing until they have fully developed. The writer can speak with some personal experience on this subject. Foolishly ignoring the advice of the greatest "miler" who ever put a shoe on, he commenced to run when less than 17 years of age. In consequence he made no improvement for four years, and energy expended on racing should have gone to build up the constitution. This advice is prompted by the Boys Scouts race, held near London recently, and by the number of striplings who take part in cross-country and Marathon races. Boys should be encouraged to take up healthy games and exercises, but sports promoters and officials, who induce youngsters to engage in competitive sports, before they have done growing, are harming the lads and the Empire generally.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

How cross-country running flourishes in the North of England was well illustrated at Doncaster last Saturday, when no fewer than 280 runners representing 41 clubs took part in the Northern Junior Championship. Another splendid field contested the Senior Championship and in which the Hallamshire Harriers team performed with distinction. J. Murphy of that club finished first and all the scoring six got home within 65 secs of the winner. This shows the Sheffield men to be a level lot of runners and they will take a deal of beating for National honours. The Midland Championship, on the same day, at Uttoxeter was by no means so well supported, but the class was all there. W. Coales of Thrapstone simply romped home and his chances for the National championship must be excellent. He has certainly improved since last season when A. J. Robertson of Peterboro' easily beat the field. The latter has altered his mind about running and decided suddenly to defend his title. He will naturally have a scant preparation, but being a spare-built man, with a natural style, he is fairly sure to run well and may even win outright. He will greatly strengthen the Birchfield Harriers team and the representatives of this famous organisation ought to keep the Hallamshire men on the move.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The news that Longboat had refused to run Shrubb their 15 miles race induced many people here to declare that the Indian feared defeat. The action will certainly not add to Longboat's record, particularly as he declined to put up any guarantee to run all three races (as Shrubb wished him to do prior to the decision of the first encounter). It is to be hoped Longboat will "play the game" and give Shrubb a race at 15 miles for the Englishman went out of his distance when he engaged in a Marathon event. How Shrubb beat Dorando Pietri, (who took Longboat's place) last evening, is now being discussed all over London. The Italian's recent performance of 1 hour 26 mins 45 secs for fifteen miles at St. Paul, prepared us for a good performance. Shrubb, however, appears to have had him beaten all the way and the time, 1 hour 24 mins 6 4-5 secs, must be voted a good performance. Unfortunately the people responsible for cabling particulars of the race at Buffalo (and, incidentally other like events) overlook the fact that we know nothing respecting the nature of the track, and consequently are unable to judge how the time compares with Appleby's world's record—four minutes faster. The Exchange cable service gives the information that the man ran on a dirt track, and we know it must be a small one, but whether the surface was firm or otherwise is not stated. Reuter's Agency is quite silent on the subject of the track, but volunteers the information that "every American record from one to fifteen miles was smashed," which even a schoolboy ought to know is incorrect. Though the writer cannot speak with authority, he would point out that the track was probably anything from ten to fifteen laps to the mile, which will be of some small assistance to those who wonder how far Dorando was beaten—the cables say three laps.

BOXING.

"One of the best bouts seen for a long time." Such was the general opinion regarding the twenty rounds contest between J. Summers and J. Britt at the National Sporting Club on Monday. When the American gained the referee's decision for the contest at Wonderland some week's ago, it was by no means favourably received; indeed 90 out of every 100 persons present thought Summers had won. The latter shines best at outfighting, while Britt does well at short range work and much of which escapes the notice of all but experts. The contest had not gone far on Monday, when Summers took a slight lead over the American on points and though the latter boxed pluckily and well, he never looked like beating Summers. The Englishman flattered his admirers in the third, thirteenth and seventeenth rounds, but the "Yank" soon recovered from his "progress" and was still strong at the end. There was no question about Summers being a winner on points, though all the same it would be very interesting to see the pair meet to a finish. It may be added that the boxers split a £1,000 purse. Of course Summers has since been challenged right and left and Fred Welsh, who has been keeping up the reputation of Britishers across the Atlantic, has been specially named as a likely rival for the Canning Town man. The latter, if he had his choice, would prefer Balting Nelson for his next opponent and a match between them for the Light-Weight Championship would certainly prove a big draw.

The MacVea vs. Jeannette contest at Paris drew a great gate, but some of the experts were by no means enthusiastic over the fight. It went its full twenty rounds and according to several accounts neither of the big coloured men showed particular aggressiveness. The referee's decision was given to MacVea, who is a great favourite in Paris now.

BILLIARDS.

Tom Reece of Oldham certainly deserves complimenting on the plucky manner he comes back at Inman, following defeat after defeat. He met with his usual experience in their latest match of 8,000 up for £200 and although there was only a single point between them when the last day's play was entered on, Inman's great steadiness enabled him to finally claim the victory by 282 points. There appears to be a general desire for money matches at present, Reece being eager for another go at Inman, while the latter wants to meet Harverson (level) and he is also ready to give Reece his revenge. Nor is this all, for Harverson is out with challenges to take 3,000 in 20,000 from Roberts and 4,000 in 18,000 from Stevenson.

THE TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE VOTED.

Government's Policy.

ROAD VS. RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the course of the debate, on a supplementary estimate of £47,000 for Somaliland, Colonel Seely said that the cost of the light railway was not at present justified. Government preferred a cautious defensive policy to a great expedition.

Mr. Balfour urged a middle course such as the construction of a military road.

Colonel Seely replied, that if the Powers concerned would do their utmost to check the importation of arms, the position would be sensibly relieved.

"The Government," he said, "cannot abandon the policy of arming friendly tribes." He admitted that negotiations had not hitherto been very successful.

The last letter from the Mullah's lieutenant said: "In the event of a row you will get hell if God please." The Mullah himself was scarcely more cordial.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain suggested the construction of a road from the coast to the two nearest posts only.

Colonel Seely admitted that that might possibly be done, and said he would make enquiries, and would also enquire as to the possibilities of motor traction.

The vote was unanimously adopted.

THE 1818 REGULATION.

Home Government Takes all Responsibility.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Asquith, in reply to pressing questions this afternoon, said that the Government took full responsibility for the actions taken under the Regulation of 1818. All information had been given which was consistent with the public interest.

On Dr. Rutherford urging, either the release or the immediate trial of the deported persons, Mr. Asquith said: "I have nothing to add to my reply."

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Asquith said he could not state the date when the second reading of the India Councils Bill would be taken, but he hoped it would be before Easter.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JESSE COLLINGS.

Serious Effect of a Fall.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Mr. Jesse Collings slipped when alighting from a train at Charing Cross to-day, and broke his thigh.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Ten Villages Burned.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The "Novoye Vremya" states that 1,500 Government levies, marching from Julfa have burned ten villages, four of which were inhabited by Russian subjects. They massacred the inhabitants, even shooting the women and children crossing the Araxes.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Suggested Amalgamation.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Commons last night, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Wason, said that Lord Crewe had doubts as to whether it was feasible at present to unite the administration of East Africa and Uganda.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY.

Broken Promises.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood, in reply to Mr. Lonsdale, said: "It seems clear that the terms of the Shanghai-Hangchau-Ningpo Railway are not being observed. Sir John Jordan has been authorised to make formal representations to the Chinese Government. Negotiations for a loan for the Canton-Hangkau Railway are proceeding."

OPIUM IN THE STRAITS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Colonel Seely, in reply to Mr. Rees, said that the Government would not attempt to reach a final conclusion with regard to opium in the Malay Peninsula till they had consulted the Governor and had considered the report of the Shanghai Commission.

IRISH LAND BILL RE-INTRODUCED.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Birrell re-introduced the Irish Land Bill.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Servia and Austria.

BOURSES BADLY FRIGHTENED.

THE BULGARIAN INDEMNITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Servian reply to the Austrian Note has depressed the Bourses. A slump occurred on the Berlin Bourse to-day, an Austrian ultimatum being feared.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Austria, who regards the Servian note as evasive and almost impertinent, will answer it demanding specific promises of Servia's peaceful intentions.

Rifaat Pasha, who is visiting St. Petersburg, has arranged with M. Isvolsky for the settlement of the Bulgarian indemnity, subject to the approval of the Porte.

The arrangement is a compromise of the original proposals made by Russia and Turkey. It capitalises the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, relieving Turkey of the payment of instalments for forty years, realising five millions sterling for Turkey,

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

To be Revised.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Advices from Washington state that Congress has met in extra session to revise the tariff.

THE MARATHON RACE.

Dorando's Victory.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Telegrams from New York report that Dorando beat Hayes in the Marathon race, his time being 2 hours 48 minutes 8 seconds.

STRIKE OF SIGNALLERS.

Trouble Increasing.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Owing to the firmness shown by the authorities, many of the Paris telegraphists are returning to work and the trouble is subsiding.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The postmen and telegraphists in Paris have proclaimed a general strike.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

At Association football this afternoon, England beat Wales by two goals to nil at Nottingham.

In the Association match at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland by five goals to nil.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business at Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The business at next Monday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will comprise the passing of the Whipping Bill; also the passing of a Small Cantonment Regulation Bill, introduced by Lord Kitchener at the last meeting, and the presentation of the Budget.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Public Meeting at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

A public meeting will be held in Madras on Friday next, when resolutions will be moved, expressing gratitude for the India Councils Bill, regretting the rejection of Clause 3 by the House of Lords, and expressing the opinion that the Clause is imperatively called for in the interests of good government. The question of including another resolution, disapproving of the creation of separate electorates for Mahomedans, was deferred for further consideration.

LATE MAHARAJA OF TIPPERAH.

Meeting of Condolence.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

A public condolence meeting was held at Comilla yesterday in connection with the death of the late Maharaja of Tipperah. The Jubaraj has issued a notice, announcing his succession to the State and Zamindaris.

TRIAL OF MR. STRANGE-FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

The trial of J. A. Strangefield, Manager of the Nathsing Oil Company, Yenangyaung, began yesterday, before Mr. Justice Robinson and a jury, before the second Criminal Sessions'

MR. J. BENTON, C. I. E., Inspector General of Irrigation, is now in Madras and it is understood that one of the projects engaging his attention is an Electric supply scheme in connection with the Periyar Dam.

NEW LEPER ASYLUM.

Opened by Sir Muir-Mackenzie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 16.

The noble work of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission in Poona has been done so unostentatiously, that it was veritably a revelation to the majority of the people in Poona to learn that a Leper Asylum had been completed by the Mission on the outskirts of the station.

The Asylum is situated about six miles out of Poona, on the old Satara Road. Although its pretentions to architectural merit are modest, its very existence in a lonesome quarter albeit, reflects the highest credit on the Scottish Mission, and in the first instance on the Bombay Government and on the officers of the Public Works Department.

The Asylum was formally opened by the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie this evening, when hundreds of the leading lights of Poona, representing all communities, journeyed out to witness the opening ceremony. A hot, long and dusty drive had its recompense, however, in the excellent arrangements made for the accommodation of the visitors once they got to the end of it. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie was, on arrival, received by the Rev. Dr. Rutter Williamson, M.D., Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Miss Lilian Currie, in medical charge of the Asylum, Mr. Lewis, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., the clergyman attached to the Mission, and others.

In commencing the proceedings, the Rev. Dr. Williamson rose and said:—Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Lady Mackenzie, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first duty to-day is to express the sorrow, which, I am certain, we all share, that His Excellency should have been compelled to remain in Bombay, owing to the illness of his daughter, Miss Clarke, and to tender to him and to Miss Clarke our sincerest sympathy and our earnest hope and prayers for her speedy recovery. His Excellency has taken a very warm and personal interest in the provision of this accommodation for lepers, and we had looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to His Excellency being here to-day to perform the opening ceremony. However, we most gladly welcome Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, who has kindly consented to open the Asylum, and we offer him our sincerest thanks for coming amongst us. He is well known in Poona, as one who warmly sympathises with every organisation working for the good of the people, and he has already in his official capacity, on several previous occasions, promoted the interests of this Asylum.

The conception of this large Asylum for the lepers of this district originated with one of the Secretaries of the Mission for Lepers in India and the East, nearly six years ago; but it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have seen the realisation of these proposals, if it had not been for the generous co-operation of the Government of Bombay with the suggestions then made. This Society, which I have mentioned, was founded in 1874 for the express purpose of caring for these most afflicted and often repulsive members of society, who, in India and other Eastern countries, are so numerous and who are, in consequence of their disease, so often neglected and even starved. Since that year its work has steadily grown until at the present time it has Leper Asylums and Homes for untainted children of lepers in no fewer than 76 places in India and the East, in every one of which there are European ladies, or gentlemen, giving their time and thought to the care and treatment of these persons. These Asylums are scattered over the whole of India, from Kasmir on the northernmost frontier to the very south of the Peninsula and also in Burma, Siam, Japan, China, Sumatra, Korea and the Philippine Islands. Governments in India and elsewhere have manifested their confidence in its benevolent labours to a remarkable degree, so that every year shows an increase in the grants-in-aid, etc., for the carrying on of its work, which, according to the last report, now costs Rs. 4,11,345 per annum, of which nearly one-fourth is given by various Governments and official bodies. When the need for such an Asylum was pointed out it received warm support from Mr. Swifte, who was then the Collector of Poona, and the proposals were forwarded to Government, who sanctioned in general terms a grant towards the work. Later on, when famine threatened this Presidency, all such grants were withheld temporarily, until it was seen what might be the needs of the people to meet this contingency. Plans were, however, drawn up and approved, and later on, when the money became available, work was commenced by the Public Works Department. The construction has taken over a year, and we would like here to record our thanks to Government for their liberal help in giving the site and contributing the larger share of the cost of the building. We would further thank the Government of Bombay, the Poona Cantonment Committee, the Poona City Municipality, the Poona Suburban Committee, and the District Local Board for promises to give grants in aid towards the support of the lepers sent into the Asylum. The Kirkee Cantonment Commitee has also signified its desire on some future occasion to render financial assistance, We owe very much to Mr. Carmichael, the present Collector of Poona, who has taken a very warm interest in these matters as well as the former Collectors and various members of the Indian Civil Service. We desire also to make mention of the courtesy and kindly help we have received throughout from Mr. Lewis, the Executive Engineer, Mr. Wilkinson, the Assistant Engineer, and other officials of the Public Works Department, as well as from the Collector and other members of the Civil Service The total cost is estimated at Rs. 59,711, of which sum Government has agreed to pay Rs. 41,711, leaving Rs. 18,000 as the share to be borne by the Mission. The Mission acknowledges with gratitude the substantial and generous assistance given by the Trustees of the late Mr. Hormasjee Wadia's Charitable Bequests, from whom they received Rs. 5,000 towards a ward of the Asylum, which bears a marble tablet with the following inscription upon it:—"In memory of the late Ardeseer Hormasjee Wadia, of Lowjee Castle, Parel, who departed this life on the 16th day of May, 1882. Partly built by the Trustees of the Charitable Bequests of the deceased." Another gift was received from a lady in England, who contributed Rs. 3,375 towards a ward, which bears the name of "The Walter Ward." We would also record our thanks to Mr. Nawroji Manecji Wadia, C.I.E., of Bombay who gave the sum of Rs, 1,000 which at Mr. Swifte's suggestion was invested as an endowment to assist in the current expenses of the Asylum. Lepers have for the last 35 years been housed in the Infirm Asylum which was started and endowed through the generosity of the late Mr. David Sassoon in the year 1864, for infirm poor, and was not originally intended for the reception of lepers. They were, however, allowed to occupy more and more room until at the present time almost every inmate there is a leper. As soon as possible however these lepers will be transferred to this Asylum which will set free the David Sassoon Asylum for the original purpose contemplated by its generous founder.

The Asylum is built to accommodate 200 lepers, 100 men and 100 women. Already in the Asylums, under the care of this Society, there are 8,206 lepers being cared for, in addition to 613 untainted children, but though these figures seem large they beer a very small proportion to the total number of lepers in India which are estimated at about 400,000. During the last year new buildings were erected in 14 new places. The superintendence is, wherever possible, handed over to some medical man. In the case of this Poona Asylum, we are specially fortunate in that we are to have the services and entire time of a lady, Miss Lilian Currie, who after taking a very full and complete course of hospital training in Britain, has come out here to devote her thought and sympathy and skill to these afflicted persons. While waiting for the completion of the buildings, Miss Currie has been fitting herself still further for this work, by the study of Marathi and by visiting leper work and enquiring into its management in various parts of India. Miss Currie has also collected, from among personal friends, funds for the erection of a special ward for those who are too ill to be in the general wards, or who need special surgical or other treatment. This sick room, which with furnishings, will have cost about Rs. 2,500, will be a most valuable adjunct to the work among the lepers. Ample ground surrounds the Asylum, which will be used for the employment of all lepers who are able to use their hands and feet, in such forms of light work as sowing grain, planting vegetables and flowers, so as to make their life more interesting and varied. I would say here that if there are any who are charitably disposed to help in this work, their contributions in money, or kind, would be received most gratefully either by Miss Currie or myself, and might I further suggest, that instead of alms being given to vagrant lepers on the streets, it would be better to forward such gifts, however small, for use among them in such a place as this Asylum. Grain, young trees, seedlings, flowering plants, or vegetable seeds, would be most thankfully received, also any equipment, such as sheets, blankets, etc., for the wards would be equally acceptable. "A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich; A sick man helped by thee, shall make thee strong." In conclusion, I would mention, that the thanks of the Mission are due very specially to the Rev. N. MacNicol and the Rev. Alexander Robertson, for the work they did in connection with its earlier stages; also to Messrs. Lund and Blockley of Bombay, who have carried out the manufacture of the key in excellent style, and at very short notice. Also to Messrs. Jaffer Jusuff, Ludha Ebrahim and Morgan and Balkrishna, for lending furniture, etc., for this afternoon's ceremony. Before asking Miss Currie to present the key to Your Honour, I would thank all the ladies and gentlemen, who have done us the honour of being present this afternoon, for coming this long distance in the heat, and I would ask on behalf of these maimed and sorely-afflicted brethren, who will shortly occupy these wards, that the sympathy shewn this afternoon may be continued, and that the efforts made in this place on their behalf may be supplemented by the co-operation of many outside whose hearts have been touched by the remembrance of their affliction.

We would fain have it written of the people of Poona, as it was recorded 2,000 years ago: —

"Then shall the righteous answer Him saying, Lord, when saw we Thee an hungered and fed Thee, or athirst, and gave Thee drink? And when saw we Thee a stranger, and took Thee in, or naked, and clothed Thee? And when saw we Thee sick, or in prison and came unto Thee? And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily! I say say unto you, inasmuch as you did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me."

SIR J. MUIR-MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie said:—Dr. Rutter Williamson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—After what I said yesterday at the Sasseon Hospital it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the reasons which have prevented His Excellency Sir George Clarke from favouring us with his presence here to-day." I am glad to be here and will endeavour to mitigate your natural disappointment to the best of my ability. The occasion is not one which calls for a long speech. The necessity for establishing a Leper Asylum has long been recognised by Government, who have been prevented from doing more only by the want of funds. Government are well aware of the danger to which the public are exposed by the unfettered wandering of lepers through the large centres of population, and are provided with an instrument for dealing with this danger in the Lepers' Act, which enables a Magistrate in any area to which the Act has been applied to consign an indigent or begging leper to an asylum. The hands of Government, however, have been tied by the use of asylums in most cases for the care of such lepers, and the Act has therefore remained a dead letter, although there has been in existence for a considerable time at Matunga near Bombay an admirably conducted asylum which, however, is full to overflowing. The Municipal Corporation have with considerable justice urged that they provide not only for lepers who are residents of the city and neighbourhood, but for many others belonging to the mofussil who come to Bombay to beg, and that the Corporation can hardly be expected to do more. Asylums now exist at Satara and Kolaba Districts, and henceforth there will exist in Poona this considerable institution which we are opening to-day, and which replaces the Sassoon Infirmary in which (to the detriment of its legitimate functions) the care of the infirm and needy who were untainted with specific disease and lepers of the neighbourhood were given a measure of shelter and support. The Infirmary will now devote all its resources to its legitimate functions, and all indigent lepers will be sent to this institution, which is calculated to accommodate 200 inmates. With its aid Government now hopes to be able to apply the Act and stop to an appreciable extent wandering and begging by these unfortunate people. You will notice that out of an initial cost of Rs. 60,000 in round numbers, Government provided roughly two-thirds and the Society one-third. Government and local bodies between them will also pay a capitation grant of Rs. 2-12-0 per head, which is almost half the cost of maintaining a patient. We have been extremely fortunate in securing the help of the benevolent society represented by Dr. Rutter Williamson. Not only has it helped by securing funds from the charitably disposed, but it gives help, which is even more valuable, its unrivalled experience in the managment of lepers, in the gratuitous superintendence of the highly skilled and devoted lady who has volunteered the whole of her time to the service of this sorely afflicted class of her fellow creatures. Aid of this kind is beyond measurement by money or price. To render an institution such as this a success and to obtain a real mitigation of the sufferings of its inmates and give them a life which can in any sense be worth the living, that incessant and devoted care, that tenderness and sympathy which proceed from the spirit of love and self-sacrifice are indispensable. I am delighted to learn that it is the intention of the authorities in charge to make efforts to enable the inmates of the Asylum to do some useful work. The Matoonga Asylum, where the lepers grow their own vegetables and a large surplus, is a remarkable example of what can be achieved in this way. The Government Agricultural Department will, I am sure, be ready to assist the Asylum authorities in obtaining the seeds and other articles which they require for their benevolent purpose. Ladies and Gentlemen, the Society which has come to our help is in this instance a Christian mission. I need hardly say, however, that careful arrangements are made for the conduct of the institution on an unsectarian basis. I may add that Government would welcome with the utmost cordiality any help from societies or individuals of whatsoever persuasion they may be in dealing with the leper problem, It is perhaps generally true to say that with the advance of civilisation the benevolent doctrines of Christianity, the religion of the West, has resulted in a large development of organised charity, while religions of the East have not got very generally much beyond the equally humane and benevolent but less efficient instrumentalities of organised individual charity. Nowhere has charity to the poor and infirm been more liberal and widespread than in India, which rightly boasts its ability to do without a Poor Law; but among the sick and diseased at any rate it may be safely stated that far greater results could be produced by a smaller amount of effort if the benevolence were organised. There are beginnings of organisations such as the Pandharpur Orphanage and there are Samajes and Sabhas established for many purposes. I should like to see more purely Indian societies formed on a religious basis, and working to the credit of the religion they profess in an organised fashion in causes of unsectarian charity and benevolence. There are many branches of such work, particularly those connected with medical relief and the prevention and mitigation of diseases in which such societies could extend a helping hand to Government, who, with all the wealth in the world, find the work they can do limited by the resources at their command, Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor I declare this Asylum open.

With a silver key Sir John opened the main block of the buildings and afterwards went round inspecting the Asylum with the rest of the gathering. Having had light refreshments and been photographed in group by Messrs. F. B Stewart and Son the proceedings terminated.

NEW OIL COMPANY IN BURMA.

Capital Fifty Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 16.

The United Twinyo Oil Co., with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 has been registered in Rangoon. It is the intention of the Company to exploit the oil-field at Yenangyaung and other places, and also to act as refiners and general merchants and transporters. The shares will be Rs. 10 each.

LORD KITCHENER visits Rewah State in April.

MR. WILLIAMS, Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, joins the Punjab Chief Court as Judge. Major Archer, now on leave, succeeds him.

RESIDENTS in Hammersmith and Fulham are agitating for half penny fares on the London County Council tramway between Putney and Hammersmith.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, Lady White and the Government House Staff left Rangoon yesterday, by special train, on a tour and for their summer residence at Maymyo.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Resolutions Submitted to Lord Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Madras Presidency Muslim League, at a meeting held on the 14th instant, for submission to Lord Morley:—

I.—The League tenders grateful thanks to Lord Morley for his assurance that the demands of the Mahomedans to elect their own representatives at all stages and for a number of tears in excess of their numerical strength, will be met in full, and trust that the number of seats to be allotted to Mahomedans will be commensurate with their political importance.

II.—The League is of opinion that Indians are sufficiently advanced to deserve the confidence of Government and to be associated in the executive administration of the country, and urges their appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Councils. It also suggests the extension of the Council to admit of the appointment of a Hindu and a Mahomedan. The appointment of a Mahomedan will not only give immense satisfaction to sixty millions of Indian Musalmans and strengthen their loyalty, but will also impress the other Mahomedan Powers with the fairness and liberality of the largest Mahomedan Government.

III.—The League views with great concern the attitude of the Hindu Press and Associations against Lord Morley's recognition of Mahomedan claims. Such opposition to the just and reasonable demands of Mahomedans only tends to bring about a rupture between the Hindus and Mahomedans, instead of creating a good fellow-feeling, which ought to subsist between the two communities and which it is the object of the League to promote. This affords another instance of the necessity of special safeguards for the protection of Musalman interests.

IV.—In the opinion of the League the grant of separate electorates for Mahomedans will foster good feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans, by removing all causes of friction, disappointment and heart-burning, which an unequal contest in electioneering campaigns is sure to engender and which will no doubt accentuate the racial differences between the two communities and retard their common progress.

SEDITION IN POONA.

Number of Houses Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

Yesterday evening under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Poona, Mr. Daniels, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, and Inspector King searched the houses of a number of persons in the city of Poona, Brahmin students and others for seditious documents and pamphlets. The quarters of some of the students in the Fergusson College were also searched and a number of papers taken possession of by the police. Amongst others the houses of Chinchulkur, Khopkur and Godadkhur were searched.

SEDITION IN NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Mr. Dobbs, temporarily officiating Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, has reduced the sentence of two and a half years' imprisonment on Ayachit Rao Kolhatkar, Editor, "Deshesewak," for reprinting the seditious writings of Arabindo Ghose to fifteen months and has upheld the sentence of two years' imprisonment on Damle for tarring the Queen's Statue last November, but has acquitted overseer Joshi, who had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for abetting Damle.

MR. KINGSFORD AND ANARCHISTS.

The Book Bomb Incident.

STRICTURES ON THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 16.

Commenting on the attempt on Mr. Kingsford, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"Whilst congratulating Mr. Kingsford, we cannot extend those congratulations to the police of Bengal or to Government which controls the police, for it is only too evident that they are powerless to grapple with the anarchist movement. It is not due to the vigilance of the police that Mr. Kingsford has again failed to fall a victim to an anarchical plot. The bomb was manufactured, sent and delivered in spite of the police, and that Mr. Kingsford failed to open the parcel at once to be blown to pieces was not due in any way to the action of the police. This sort of thing can scarcely continue. If the police force of Bengal is unable to do its work effectively with the powers it possesses at present, it must be furnished with wider powers. But is it a case of insufficient powers as inefficient methods?"

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE CO.

Petition for Winding-up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

In the matter of the petition of the policy-holders praying for an order by the High Court directing the winding-up of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society on the ground that the Company had ceased to carry on business and that it would not in future be able to meet its liabilities, his Lordship dismissed the petition and observed that the Society, which had 40 lakhs of outstanding assurances, could not be held to have ceased to carry on business. He also remarked that the ground of insolvency should not have been put forward as there was nothing to support such an allegation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain A E Perkins, 40th Pathans, per s s "City of Manchester," on 9th March, Major W C M Woodcock, 35th Sikhs, Lieut-Colonel W M Carpendale, 8th Cavalry, Lieut A H Bald, 2/3rd QAO Gurkha Rifles, per s.s. "Arabia," on 12th March, Lieut E deBurgh, 9th Hodson's Horse, Colonel A V Hatch, 2/1st Gurkha Rifles, Lieut R H Poyntz, Shropshire L I per s.s. "Elen Hall," on 4th October.

Departures.—Bt-Col. I M Rainy Robinson, 62nd Punjabis, Captain G A Ellis, The Cameronians, Major W M Bliss, The Cameronians, Lieut C Bovill, RGA per s.s. "Umgeni," on 10th March, Lieut R Haworth, 1st Lancs Fusiliers, Captain A M Davidson, 67th Punjabis, Major E H Boome, 112th Infantry; Lieut J F C Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans, Lieut Colonel Peyton, 9th Hodson's Horse, Lieut O F Smith, 9th Hodson's Horse, Lieut J C Macrae, 19th Punjabis, Major Tytler, Gordon Highlanders Lieut Lewis, K Shropshire L I, Captain P H Brown R G A, Major G H S Cullor, 69th Punjabis, Lieut P A Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, Lieut J M Bryant 26th Mountain Battery, Lt-Colonel P W Hodgson, 15th Hussars, Lieut H T Moss, 30th Punjabis, Colonel C I Wilson, Ordnance Department, Lt-Colonel C A Fowler, 22nd Punjabis, Captain R Clifford, 22nd Punjabis, Lieut E P LeBreton, R E, 1st P W O S and M, Captain H L Spaight, R E, 1st P W O S and M, Lieut J A Pottinger, 30th Punjabis, Major R Smith, K Shropshire L I, Lieut H C Hall, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, Captain H D McLaughin, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, Captain A Ellershaw, RGA, Lieut U D Place, 8th Rajputs, Lieut R A Sparkes, 54th Sikhs, Lieut E Segar, 40th Pathans, Captain H M Hoden, 5th Cavalry, Major H I Richardson, 15th Sikhs, Lieut MacBrayne, 15th Sikhs, per s.s. "Egypt," on 13th March, Lieut D H Ackworth, 55th Coke's Rifles per s.s. "Balduino," on 15th March.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain J Craik, 19th Lancers, per s.s. "City of Manchester," on 10th March; Major J L Alexander, 23rd Cavalry, per s.s "Massilia," on 5th March; Major F W Blonkinsop, I M S, Lieut G C Denter, 12th Pioneers, Lieut A C Bird, 39th C I Horse, Capt A Tatham, 101st Grenadiers, and Bt-Col H V Biggs, R E, per s s "Arabia," on 12th March.

Departures.—Major F G Fierce, 102nd Grenadiers, Lieut R C Christie, 102nd Grenadiers, Lieut P R Whally, 2nd Worcester, per s s "Unigehi," on 10th March; Lieut E J Nixon, R G A. Lieut F K U Brown, 102nd Grenadiers, Major H Vickers, 63rd P L I, Lieut E B Nicholson, 2nd R Fus, Capt C C Newnham Brigade-Major Secunderabad Cav Bde, Capt C C Redford, Cheshire Regt, Capt F E A Manson, 61st Pioneers, Lieut J A Story, 61st Pioneers, Capt F C Waterfield, 45th Sikhs, Lieut R R Harnay, 45th Sikhs, Lieut D B Edward, C I H, Lieut C G Sparkie, 42nd Deolali Regt., Capt W J Lambert, 29th Lancers, Capt W B Roberts, 101st Grenadiers, Major A W N Raven, 117th Mahrattas, Lieut F G Hall, 117th Mahrattas, Lieut A C Boys, 83rd W L I, Major P G Searle, 109th Infantry, Lieut-Col F J M Edwards, 23rd Light Cav, Major W P Douglas, 1st Brahmins Capt A K Hoyland, S and T Corps, Lieut H Champion, de Crespigne, 56th Rifles, Capt R F S Beyts, 122nd Infantry, Lieut C H S Deane, 44th Infantry, Lieut H R Procker, 101st Grenadiers, Capt J D Rose, 50th Infantry, Lieut J S S Moir, 26th Light Cav, Major L St G LeMarchant, Staff, Capt W Greatwood, 123rd Rifles, Lieut R V Hunt, 123rd Rifles, Lieut R Tilly, 122nd Rifles, and Capt H P Watts, S and T Corps, per s s "Egypt," on 13th March.

ARRIVALS,—March 16.—Major Jollie, 28th Cavalry, from England.

Captain Murray, 59th Rifles, from Peshawar.

Major Lane, 128th Pioneers, from Meerut.

Lieut. Rae, 7th Rajputs, from Dinapore.

Captain Skinner, 29th Punjabis from Jullunder.

Lieut. Nation, 29th Rifles, from Lansdowne.

Captain Johnson, Corps of Guides, from Mardon.

Lieut. Webster, 30th Punjabis, from Jhelum.

Lieut. Bell, I A., from Aurungabad.

Lieut. L'Estrange, I.A., from Aurungabad.

Captain Lane, 94th Infantry, from Baroda.

Lieut. Collum, 26th Cavalry, from Poona.

Lieut. Wilson, 45th Sikhs, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES,—March 16.—Captain Lane, 94th Infantry to England.

Lieut. L'Estrange, I.A., to England.

Lieut. Wilson, 45th Sikhs, to England.

Lieut. Collum, 26th Cavalry to England.

Major Johnson, R.E., to England.

Major Daniel, 39th C.I H., to England.

Lieut. Shaw, 122 R. Infantry, to England.

Major Stothard, 30th Lancers, to England.

Major Jollie, 20th Cavalry, to Mooltan.

Captain Churchill, 19th Punjabis, to England.

Captain Murray, 59th Rifles, to England.

Major Lang, 128th Pioneers, to England.

Captain Skinner, 29th Punjabis, to England.

Captain Johnson, Corps of Guides, to England.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Light Horse was held yesterday morning, at their encampment at Santa Cruz, where they are undergoing their annual training.

The Regiment was paraded under Lieutenant Procter at 6-30 a.m., and went through a few movements, preparatory to being inspected by the Inspector-General of Volunteers. A disappointing feature of the occasion was that the Inspecting Officer was not able to arrive at the Parade Ground until 8 o'clock, and as most of the men had a day's work before them, this left very little time for field work. However a good deal of work was done in a limited time and the results were very satisfactory to the Corps. About fifty men paraded by a very large proportion of the members of the Corps.

As the Inspector-General came on parade, the Light Horse came smartly to the salute, and Colonel Cunningham expressed his entire satisfaction with the horses and equipment. He then requested that the troops should be marched off under troop leaders, and that a few movements should be effected on their initiative. These having been satisfactorily performed, the Regiment was requested to form an advanced guard with flanking patrols and to move towards Marole.

In conclusion, Colonel Cunningham thanked the Regiment for turning out, and said that in view of the sterling qualities of the men now in the Corps if they would try increase their numbers he would do all in his power to help them at Headquarters.

BAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 2nd March :—

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, dated 4th January :—

"I am directed to enquire if the strip of cultivated ground on the South side of the Race Course and bounded by Clerk Road could be included in there lease of the ground occupied by the Turf Club. If this could be done, it would be of great benefit to the public and the Turf Club, as convenient access could be given to the stands and Race Course by making a proper road and there would be more space for parking carriages and for providing room for ruffing down sheds for horses using the Race Course. I shall be much obliged if you will inform me if what my stewards wish is possible, and if so, what tenure of the ground could be given and what addition to the rent now paid by the Club would be required."

Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 28th January.

Resolution.—The strip of ground in question may be leased to the Turf Club on a sufferance lease subject to the following conditions :—(1) That a rental of Rs. 45 per mensem be paid to the Board. (2) That all rates and taxes be paid by the Club. (3) That no structures be erected on the land without the approval of the Board. (4) That all expenses of the lease be borne by the Club.

Considered the following letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd Febr uary :—"I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining the Board's sanction to the purchase of another Stone Breaker and an Engine to drive it at a total cost of Rs. 7,300. This plant is essential to the proper and economical carrying on of the work of construction of Chawls, as without a Breaker it is impossible to obtain broken stones of the requisite size for reinforced concrete work, and the Breaker which we already have is unable to cope with the work required by the two sets of Chawls, at present under construction, viz., those at Mandvi-Koliwada and those at Agripada. In addition to which we shall probably within the next five months have Chawls under construction of Scheme XXXI. The existing plant has been found most economical and we have found that after allowing for repairs, depreciation, wages and fuel, together with all labour required for feeding the machine that we can break stones to 1/2-in. gauge at less than it cost our contractor to break it to 2-in. gauge. There is ample provision in the current Budget to meet this expenditure, provided sanction can be given at once so as to enable us to make payment before the 1st April."

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 24th November 1908, the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 17th February 1909, according sanction to the alteration in Scheme No. XXVII, Mathew Road Scheme :—Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 19th January:—"Referring to sections 29 (2) (b) and 32 of Bombay Act IV of 1898, I have the honour, on behalf of Board, to the submit for the sanction of Government the scheme (Mathew Road Street Scheme No. XXVII) as altered under their orders and which was duly notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act. I beg to append as required by section 28 (2) of the Act—(a) report of the Improvements Committee, No. IV, dated 14th July 1908, adopted by the Board under Trust Resolution No. 182 of 28th idem with copy of Trust Resolution No. 128 of 12th May 1908 referred to therein, (b) plans Nos. 15 and 3545 and the estimates of the cost of executing the altered scheme, the latter amounting to Rs. 13,46,451, as sanctioned by the Board under Trust Resolution No. 265 of 24th November 1908 (copy herewith); (c) statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired and omitted; (d) two schedules under one cover showing the rateable value as entered in the Municipal Commissioner's Assessment Book on 20th October 1908, being the date of publication of the notification relating to the land under section 27—(i) all land specified in the abovementioned statement under clause (c) and (ii) other land wholly or partially situated within 80 feet from either sides of the streets to be formed or altered in executing the scheme. The scheme as originally submitted was sanctioned by Government under Government Resolution (General Department) No. 4003, dated 5th July 1906. It was subsequently proposed to revise this scheme and the reasons which necessitated this revision are set forth in Trust Resolution No. 128, dated 12th May 1908 (copy herewith). A notification (copy herewith) was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and several English and Vernacular local papers as required by section 27 (1) (b) of the Act, intimating the alteration of the scheme and describing the limits of the areas affected. A statement showing the dates of publication is attached herewith. The number of notices served in respect of the additional properties proposed to be acquired was three, but no replies have been received thereto. In respect of the properties to be omitted the Board are advised that the only action that need be taken regarding these is for Government to withdraw from acquisition under section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. A copy of the notification was forwarded to the President of the Municipal Corporation on 28th November 1908, but though the statutory period of 30 days for the representation expired on 28th December 1908, no communication has yet been received.

The revised estimates compare as follows with those as originally sanctioned by Government :—

Item of expenditure.	Original scheme. Rs.	Altered scheme. Rs.
Cost of acquisition... ...	11,25,080	12,73,500
Roads and Engineering ...	72,952	72,951
Total	11,98,032	13,46,451
Area.	Square yards.	Square yards.
Area of roads	14,342	15,468
New and existing area available for disposal ...	28,407	35,016
Gross area of the scheme	42,749	50,484

The revision of the scheme has been necessitated as will be seen from the copies of Trust Resolutions attached (1) by the decision of the Board to increase the width of the main road in the scheme from 60ft. to 80ft. (i.e., 60ft. carriage way and two footpaths of 10ft. each), (2) by the alteration of the alignment of the main road at the southern end concerning which an agreement of an exchange of land is being entered into with Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and (3) by an excess over the amount of the estimate sanctioned by Government which is due mainly to an increase in the estimate for acquisition as the Collector's award in the case known as 'Scott's Stables', the property of Bai Jarbai Wadia and the largest case in the scheme, has exceeded the estimated sum by Rs.96,463. I have therefore the honour to request that Government will be pleased to accord their early sanction to the scheme as now alter."

Resolution.—The revised scheme is sanctioned.

Resolution.—To be recorded. Steps should be taken to have the Statutory Declaration prepared in consultation with the Solicitors, if necessary.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. C. W. Dunn presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved "That in view of the fact disclosed by the Budget Estimates for 1909-1910 that if interest at 2 per cent. per annum on Schedule C (Lands) is paid to Government as provided in Section 68 of the Act, the liberal financial treatment promised by H. E. Lord Sandhurst on the occasion of the passing of the Act will result in an actual loss to the Board, the Chairman be requested to address Government asking them to suspend the payment of such interest until after the disposal by them of the representation of the Board for a larger contribution towards the resources of the Trust."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION AND ART.

In the course of an article on this subject in the March number of "East and West," Mr. E. B. Havell writes :—For the last fifty years, since Government Schools of Art were established in India, the teaching in those institutions has been based upon an egregious fallacy, precisely similar to that on which Macaulay founded the whole unsound fabric of the present University system, namely, that Indian art has always belonged to a lower plane of esthetic culture, and that, at least as regards the higher branches of art, India provides models wholly inferior to those of Europe for the education of the student. A good many generations of Anglo-Indians had instilled this fallacy into the mind of the Indian student, until the exquisite miniature paintings of Jahangir's and Shah Jahan's court painters, unsurpassed of their kind in any country's art, were regarded with contempt because the rules of perspective were disregarded; and the wonderful idealistic sculpture of the Buddhist and Hindu epoch was treated as feeble stuff which any intelligent student could improve upon with a few week's study of anatomy.

So when I took charge of the Calcutta School of Art I found it a bad imitation of a fourth-rate Provincial School of Art in England; the Indian students, totally ignorant of Indian art, listlessly copying from casts of "antique" busts and statues; and the Art Gallery attached to the school exhibiting a mere travesty of European art in a miscellaneous collection of paintings. I immediately put the "antique" casts aside and prepared a definite scheme for taking the students back to nature and to Indian art. This reform aroused the most strenuous opposition, not from Anglo-Indian officials, who were quickly convinced of its reasonableness, but from the Indian students, their parents, and the "advanced" sections of the Bengali Press. For has this opposition ceased since the new scheme has been entirely justified by results, and since the Swadeshi, or national cult, has developed into a great popular movement. Only a few years ago, when I succeeded in obtaining sanction for the sale of the collection of European pictures, in order to raise funds for increasing the Indian collection of the Art Gallery, the "Bengalee," whose proprietor, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, is one of the recognised leaders of the new Swadeshi party, filled its editorial columns for nearly a week with violent denunciations of my efforts to promote Swadeshi art. And now that the same sound artistic principles are being taught in the school by a distinguished Indian artist, Mr. Abassindro Nath Tagore, his chief difficulty is to overcome the ignorance and prejudices of his fellow-countrymen. A few months ago the editor of a very ably conducted Bengali Swadeshi review gravely questioned whether the Indian style of art would ever become as popular as the European.

Every administrative reformer in India has to meet the same kind of difficulties, sometimes arising only from distrust of officialism, sometimes from mere ignorance and dislike of innovation. These difficulties are too apt to bring about a state of stagnation in the official mind, either from dread of disturbing the administrative equilibrium by real adequate measures of reform, or from the added difficulties and endless complications produced by the perpetual changing of the personnel of the administration. Or, on the other hand, they may have the even worse result of restricting reforms to mere readjustments of the official machinery, which produce all the excitement and disturbance attending the initiation of real reforms, and little or none of the satisfaction and benefits. The partition of Bengal may be classed among the latter species of administrative measures.

Probably the most sun-dried bureaucrat and the most extreme Bengali politician would agree that the old administrative systems had become almost unworkable, as far as Bengal was concerned; and there are few Anglo-Indian officials who would not now admit that the particular method of improvement adopted was peculiarly unfortunate.

It will be instructive to compare the absence of disturbance or rumour with which a reform of far greater magnitude, the suppression of suttee, was accomplished by the Government of Lord William Bentinck, with the lamentable ill-feeling and uproar aroused by the partition of Bengal. In the first case, there was a religious rite, sanctified by immemorial custom, and the commonly accepted interpretation of the sacred books of Hinduism, which apparently by a stroke of the pen was suppressed, almost at once, throughout the length and breadth of British India, without a protest, or any serious disorder. In the other case, there is what British officials regard as a simple readjustment of machinery, urgently demanded in the interest of administrative efficiency, which has caused more ill-feeling, disaffection and dangerous agitation than any other act of Government since the days of the Great Mutiny. The difference may be partially attributed to the great change in the political atmosphere since the time of Lord William Bentinck; to the spread of European education, and the consequent development of a stronger feeling of nationality among the diverse Indian races. But the moral to be drawn from the comparison is obvious—in the one case the completely successful forecast of the psychological moment; and in the other the entire want of touch with Indian political thought, and the failure to gauge the depth of popular sentiment.

In the case of the suppression of suttee the public mind had been gradually prepared for the change by the writing of Ram Mokun Roy, and other recognised Indian leaders of public opinion. The progressive thought of intellectual India was demanding the reform, and used all its influence in support of the Government. On the other hand, the partition of Bengal was carried through in haste, at the close of the viceregal term of office, before the public mind had grasped the significance of the scheme, not only without the assistance of the most influential Indian politicians, but in direct opposition to their most strenuous protests.

It has now become only too obvious that the administrative difficulties which the partition was intended to remove were really due to deep-seated defects, to meet which the measures adopted were entirely inadequate. The tendency which is the inherent vice of all bureaucratic institutions—to drift out of touch with popular sentiment—has for many years past been bringing the whole European administration of India into a state of isolation, which not only seriously impairs the efficiency of departmental machinery, but threatens the stability of the whole empire; for nothing can be more dangerous than the growth of mutual distrust and suspicion among Anglo-Indians and educated Indians, and the tendency of the two communities to form themselves into separate and hostile camps.

There is a widely prevalent idea among Anglo-Indians that the chief blame for this state of things lies at the door of the present Indian educational system. After twenty years' painful experience of the manifold evils of that system, I am not disposed to minimise them, but I think there is an aspect of the question which is generally overlooked, by would-be educational reformers, an aspect upon which my special experience in art education may throw some much-needed light. The most enlightened Europeans and Indians are agreed upon one point, that education is one of the greatest blessings of civilisation. Indeed, Hindu philosophy declares avidhya, or ignorance, to be the root of all suffering and all evil in this life—but is not the need of better education just as pressing for the European in India, as it is for the Indian? It is surely just as vital for the good government of India that European officials in every position should be instructed in the history of Indian civilisation, art, ethics and religion, as it is that Indians should acquire a thorough knowledge of European life and ideas. The egregious blunders we have made in art education in India for the last fifty years are not primarily due to Indian ignorance, but to our own. From a complete misunderstanding of Indian artistic ideals we have foisted upon Indian art-students a stupid system of European academic routine, and in the attempt to elevate Indian art we have only succeeded in degrading it. Yet the large majority of European officials of the present day still cling to the belief that the Indian artistic ideal is only a debased imitation of Graeco-Roman art, and that Indian sculptors and painters, from ignorance of anatomy and perspective, never produced anything to be compared with the masterpieces of Europe. It is beside the mark to plead that Indians are generally even more ignorant of their own art than we are; for it is we who have taken upon ourselves the white man's burden, and it is to Europe that the educated Indians look for enlightenment.

CAN WE AVOID GROWING OLD?

M. Metchnikoff's Wonderful Discovery.

CAN we avoid growing old? To this the response was a categorical "No." But in spite of this very plain preparation of one's mind for the accumulation of the years on our heads, while waiting for the final annihilation, there is no doubt that the appearance of the first gray hairs affects us unpleasantly. For the first gray hair is the earliest warning of the approach of old age, which ends in death.

In presence of a fact so calculated to cause anxiety it is not to be wondered at that, in spite of every thing, people desire and hope that after all old age is a malady which may be avoided. And indeed, replies M. Metchnikoff, of the Institute Pasteur, the most eminent biologist of our time, old age is not, as people have always thought, a normal phenomenon, that is to say physiological and therefore inevitable. Old age, he affirms, is a malady which is perfectly accessible to certain treatment and in a hundred years people will treat it and cure it just as they now treat and cure bronchitis and diphtheria. The importance of this declaration and the eminence of the person making it are of a nature to justify a serious examination of the arguments he puts forward.

Why do we get old? asks M. Metchnikoff. Because the cells of our tissues are crushed by the ever-increasing amount of disorganizing elements. Just as the white corpuscles in the blood, on condition that they are present in sufficient numbers and in good form, are "microphage," devour the bacteria and protect the organism from their attacks, so the special elements of our tissues are "macrophage" and devour the nervous cardiac, hepatic and kidney cells. These are replaced by other products which invade the organs which they first interfere with and of which they finally stop the functions.

M. Metchnikoff, after having created the "microphagocylose," that most ingenious explanation of disease in which the white corpuscle acts as the policeman in our organism, which goes to meet our enemy the microbe combat it and conquers it, or itself succumbs to its attacks, has now created the "macrophagocylose," the name which may be taken to signify old age. Under these conditions the therapeutics would be most simple, at least in theory. They would consist essentially in reinforcing the defensive elements and in weakening the aggressive tendency of the "macrophage."

According to M. Metchnikoff, the defensive elements in their normal condition secrete a non-diffusible protective substance, which puts a check as far as they are concerned, on the voracity of the macrophages." This protective secretion is diminished or abolished by various causes, and principally by the poisons from the bacteria of the great intestine and which are reabsorbed. As these bacteria develop for preference in alkaline centres, the acidulating microbes, such as the lactic bacillus, are deadly to them. It seems that we ought to find in this simple observation the real cause of the longevity of certain peoples, especially the Bulgarian mountaineers.

We eat too much meat: that is a fact. All men of science have observed that people remarkable for longevity eat in a fashion different from ours. Their food is made up of vegetables, fruit and milk in a word, matter which constitutes a refreshing "regime" and which diminishes as much as possible the intestinal flora. For the intestinal flora may be compared to the flora of the forest: alongside eatable mushrooms grow poisonous toadstools.

Therefore, in order to avoid dyspepsia, appendicitis and all maladies of auto-intoxicatoin of the intestine and live to a green old age, we must diminish, not by the use of drugs, but by an appropriate "regime," the abnormal fermentation in the intestines, and defend ourselves against the enemy we carry in our body, which is the source of all our troubles.

Birds which have no great intestinal canal do not suffer from old age. They preserve up to the last their feathers, the suppleness of their bodies and the alertness of their movements. The ideal state would be to have no organs. But as this cannot be we must try to get rid of the poison of which they may become the receptacle as the result of the presence of microbes, which exercise a preponderating action in the causing of inflammation in the various intestinal diseases.

But how can we exterminate the maleficent army of microbes installed in the very centre of our organism? For many years lactic fermentation has been recognized as a powerful destroyer of the microbe of putrefaction. The customs of primitive peoples are, on this point, more scientific than our own. The Oriental peoples, the nomadic tribes in Algeria and the Black Sea, and the black races in South Africa never take raw milk. They only take milk after it has first been boiled and then curdled, that is to say, when it is in a state of fermentation.

In the Turkish Empire everybody knows how to make curdled milk, known as "yoghourt," and which is prepared in a special manner. With bread this is the basis of the alimentation of the whole of the rural population of Turkey. The mountaineers of the Caucasus have also made use of this form of aliment from time immemorial and its beneficent action has been remarked on all these peoples. In Bulgaria, in the districts where the inhabitants have a remarkable vitality and are exempt from disease, their only food is curdled milk.

"Yoghourt" is milk which has been subjected to the influence of "maya," a Bulgarian fermenting substance, which closely resembles chlorhydropectic fermentation, and by rendering the milk more easy of digestion permits it to be accepted by the large intestine.

It is prepared in the following manner: One takes the milk of a cow, goat or sheep, heats it over a slow fire in a pot of any kind, but as wide a one as possible, without, however, letting it come to the boil, til it reaches 80 deg. Cent. and keep it over the fire till it is reduced to at least two-thirds of its original volume. The more it is reduced the better the "yoghourt" will be. We must not exaggerate this, however, and reduce it to more than half of its original volume. Then to increase the evaporation one stirs it and one can also let it fall into the pot from a ladle.

As soon as the volume has been reduced the milk is poured off into bowls and left to cool till it reaches 55deg. Cent. At this moment one adds, as a fermenter, a little "yoghourt" made the day before, about two cubic centimetres to the litre, that is to say, a coffee spoonful to a large bowl of milk.

The amount of fermenter to be added depends on its strength. If you are making the "yoghourt" on a large scale it is better to make some tests so as to get the milk to coagulate in five hours.

The mixing of the fermenter with the milk is carried out by taking some of the "yoghourt" of the day before, stirring it in a little of the new milk. This mixture is then introduced into the milk without stirring the latter, either by means of a syringe or a small tube. As soon as the mixing operation is completed the bowl is enveloped in a woollen covering so that the milk will keep the temperature of about 55deg. Cent. for the space of five hours. At the end of that time the milk will be curdled, the covers are removed and the milk is placed in a cool place and left for three or four hours till it is quite cold.

At this moment the "yoghourt" is ready for use. The sweet "yoghourt" becomes sour if left standing, the natural sugar of the milk becoming acid, but this acidity is not the same as in the "yoghourt" prepared with sour yeast.

However it may be, one should always keep a small quantity to serve as a fermenter. In Turkey when one has none one asks one's neighbour for a supply. But to get a fermenter in a place where there is as yet no "yoghourt" one must proceed in the following manner. Curdle the natural milk a temperature of 30deg. Cent. until it becomes acid. Then take the cream. This cream will serve as fermenter for the first "yoghourt," to make which we will require a little more time than usual.

"Yoghourt" is eaten either alone or with all kinds of food, fried aubergines, fried courgettes, strawberries, etc. It is in any case a healthy food, more nourishing than milk and can be taken by people ordered a milk diet.

I may add that the ferment of "yoghourt" can be sent by post from the countries in which it is manufactured and since the revelations of M. Metchnikoff it is the object of a somewhat extensive manufacture and a number of laboratories in Paris prepare it under conditions which inspire confidence in its purity.

NEIGHBOURS.

Ours is what is called a "new neighbourhood,' and in a new neighbourhood there are no neighbours. Our dwellings, aristically designed and neatly carried out in white plaster and red tiles, are all of a piece. Each has a striking design in glass—representing a bloated crimson toadstool soaring amid a heaven and earth of different shades of green—let into the front door; each stands aloof within its own little palisade of gnarled and knotted boughs; each has, presumably, a boiler that leaks and chimneys that smoke, yet neither art nor adversity avails to bring us together. When we meet upon the newly "made up" road that runs by our latticed windows or on the narrow cinder-path—also new—that leads to the station, we eye one another with a deep distrust, and pass on, head in air. This is not altogether that diffidence, born of a seemly caution, which in other districts, will sometimes impel elderly ladies to carry on a desultory and entirely hopeless correspondence with long-forgotten friends in remote parts of the country in a forlorn endeavour to find out "who they are" before venturing to show favour to newcomers; nor is it the haughtiness of the "old" resident towards the arrivals of the day before yesterday. While partaking of both, it contains, in addition, a more bitter element, where to a parallel may perhaps be found in the vindictive glances encountered by the solitary person who is daring enough to enter a third-class compartment where there is room for three.

To the feminine mind it is an unsatisfactory state of affairs and though in the early days of our sojourn as we sat sipping tea in the midst of straw, packing cases, and unbathed furniture, Cecilia had observed with placid contentment that she hoped nobody would call, and that visitors were a nuisance yet, now that a month had passed and her desire had been fulfilled almost to the letter its fulfilment became a grievance. "Who were these people? she would inquire with unreasoning rancour. "Who were they to treat us, like—like this? And she would even add a sinister threat to the effect that if they did come now she would not be "at home, and serve them right!" In vain I put before her the obvious explanations. What, for example, can more natural than for one inhabitant of white plaster and red tiles—one possessor of drains which in their lively tendency to break out into strange little pipes and gratings all are over the lawn are a source of fearful expectancy to all within reach—to harbour suspicions of others indulging like propensities much as criminals imbeciles and vicious persons are said to look askance at one another. A Land Syndicate I urged cannot be called upon to allot neighbourly love and mutual confidence in proportion to the acres roods and poles disposed of at auction sales; while a proviso inserted in contract lease or agreement requiring every purchaser or tenant to visit and comport himself or herself in all respects is a friendly and cordial manner with the person or persons who should from time to time, or at any time, enter into or be in occupation or possession of the house next door in any manner whatsoever not less than four times in every year, might well be held to be in conflict with the covenant for "quiet enjoyment."

Cecilia, however, has preferred to think otherwise. She derives a romantic comfort from the theory that we are regarded by all and sundry as a mystery—even suspected, perhaps, of "not being properly married." "I'm convinced," she observed, in a delightful whisper on our way home from church for the third time, "that horrid Mr. Walker looked at us in an awful way, dear, as if the thought I was I don't know what." Yet Mr. Walker, our vicar, is, in virtue of his office, I suppose, comparatively immune from the prevalent distrust; indeed, he has called, with Mrs. Walker. But, inasmuch as Cecilia, on espying their approach, had sped precipitately upstairs, unconscious of the fact that her slight was clearly discernible through the staircase window, the worthy pair went their way not a little discomfited, and convinced doubtless that even we, the newest comers, had fallen thus early a prey to the spirit of the place. Mr. Walker has recovered his geniality since then. When we meet him he will always pause to inquire if we are "quite settled in now"—he has, I believe, the like kindly word for all—but his flock are ostentatiously indifferent to one another's progress in that or any respect.

Even portly Mr. Appleshaw, the Eastminster butcher, and a man of substance would seem to be invested with a dual personality by the very fact that he resides next door to us. We have common ground in being both new dwellers in new houses, but it is ground on which we can never hope to meet. In Eastminster we are his customers. Mr. Appleshaw, in blue and white-striped apron, will inquire with deferential heartiness what he can do for us or observe in chatty tones that "pork is down" or that "we shall get a bit o'rain presently he shouldn't wonder. Here are the germs of a cordial understanding, yet Mr. Appleshaw has in fact gone no further than leaving (at the back door) a "trade" or "professional" card whereon he describes himself in bloodthirsty fashion as "University Family and Pork Butcher" and solicits the (to us) somewhat peculiar honour of waiting on us daily. As lord of "Gable Lodge" he is another being—self centred, suspicious, and reserved. Then it is we descry his rotund form, clad in red coat and grey knickerbockers, perched like some comfortable bird upon the topmost peak of the golf links, and uttering from time to time the eerie cries peculiar to his kind, or he may be observed starting off in his little two-seater, gloomy and alone, on Sunday morning for a long day of solitary meditation; and as we pass him his gaze is averted—in Cecilia's view because his he knows place—more probably because he wonders whether our little account is safe. Yet his very loneliness brings us consolation in the thought that our fellow-inhabitants must merit his suspicion as much as we.

Thus it is with all our neighbours—and ourselves. Not even the unstudied involuntary advances of dumb creatures, which elsewhere make for geniality, welcomed here. Our dogs will fight—but we, their owners, are content to glare at one another and pass on. Our chickens will overflow into adjoining gardens, but sour looks and guarded threats are the sole fruit of their little attempts at self-assertion. The very fly-drivers at the station, who in the vain hope of a fare touch their hats obsequiously and without discrimination to all that emerge from its dingy wooden portals, are but so many testimonies to the sorry fact that manly self-respect may be bought and sold for hope of temporary gain. We are, as it were, pioneers, outposts of residential enterprise, invested in our humble way with something of the solitary grandeur of Empire builders. One day it may well be that our red and white neighbourhood will be populous with kindly open hearted folk—will resound with the chatter of tea fights and the ping of lawn tennis parties—will become in short a tile and plaster paradise; then, perhaps the more thoughtful among the revellers will drop a tear for us, the indomitable souls whose sturdy independence and proper pride have surely, if inscrutably, made it so.

RUDOLF PICKTHALL, IN THE "ST. JAMES."

"THE FATHER OF THE ARMY."

Striking Career of a Bengal Officer.

It can hardly be realised that it is to-day possible to talk with an officer of the British Army who was born before Waterloo was fought, and who was wearing the familiar red coat, and serving with his regiment in an Indian cantonment, when George IV. was King. Yet there resides at this moment in Eastbourne one Robert Napier Raikes, who first saw the light on the 13th October 1813. His father was the Rev. Robert Raikes, Vicar of Drayton, and afterwards of Longhope, Gloucestershire, who married one of the daughters of Archdeacon Probyn, a descendant of Edward III. His grandfather was the famous Robert Raikes of Gloucester, the founder of Sunday Schools. Young Raikes obtained a commission as ensign in the Bengal Army, dated 19th November, 1829. On the 29th he sailed from Portsmouth in the "Cæsar." This was long before there were any railways in England or overland routes. It took six months to reach Calcutta from England, and almost the same length of time to get from Calcutta to Cawnpore, the young soldier's destination. The latter journey was made in a "budgerow," a kind of round-bottomed boat with sails, which, as a rule, was towed along; so that our young friend did not arrive at Cawnpore until November 7, 1830, having taken a year all but five days to accomplish the journey from England. He soon entered upon the ordinary life of a subaltern on the "Shiny"—seventy-nine years ago.

Robert Raikes was posted in 1833 to the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, obtaining his lieutenancy in the regiment in 1836. But three years later he obtained an appointment more suitable to his energy and enthusiasm in the adjutancy of the crack Grenadier Regiment of Scindia's famous contingent, whose splendid physique and smart drill had made them famous in the Bengal Army. A fine horseman, and devoted to horses, he soon changed that position for that of adjutant of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry—a Sillidar corps, with which he saw his first active service in the form of rebel and dacoit hunting in Bundelkand. In 1843, he took part in the Gwalior campaign occasioned by the breaking loose of the Mahratta State of that Kingdom, when its army of 40,000 men with 200 guns were routed at Maharajpore and Punniar. He joined Lord Gough's "army of exercise" at Agra, and accompanied General Grey's force to Punniar where on the 29th December 1843 it completely defeated the enemy at the same time that Gough was accounting for the other portion at Maharajpore. For this service he wears now rarely seen six-pointed bronze star made from the metal of the captured guns, and suspended by Lord Ellenborough's famous rainbow pattern ribbon. His next campaign was eight years later when Captain Raikes went to the war in Burma, being present with his regular regiment the 67th Bengal Native Infantry at the capture of Rangoon under Sir John Cheape, and was then appointed to command the Arracan battalion. He was now able to add the Burma medal and clasp to the Punniar Star. He was soon back with the Gwalior contingent, and the Mutiny found him a brevet major and in command of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry.

When the Mutiny broke out Major Raikes was at Goonah with a detachment of his regiment, and was engaged in trying to keep the country quiet. Finally after conveying various convoys of treasure to safety, he marched his men from Mynpoorie to Agra. When within a few miles of Agra the regiment drew up on the roadside and refused to go any further, and Major Raikes rode on alone. His parting with his men was sad one. No one ventured to touch him, and when he rode on tears flowed down the cheeks of most of his late followers. At Agra he joined his wife and children, who after many adventures, had escaped in a bullock cart from Gwalior. He attained the rank of colonel in 1866, and three years later finally left India after close on forty years' service in the country. He became major-general in 1877, lieutenant-general in 1879, and full general in 1882.

It is now just on eighty years since the distinguished general obtained his first commission in the Indian Army. He is a marvellous man for his age, for with all his years—and he is in his ninety-sixth year, he has the bearing, the alertness, and the keenness of a comparatively young man. He has the distinction of being "the Father of the Army."—"The Globe."

WHAT CAN PARLIAMENT DO FOR UNEMPLOYMENT?

Parliament has discussed once more the problem of unemployment, and the Labour Members have given the Government warning that unless the problem is attacked with energy they will take active measures to raise the question.

Mr. Barnes, for the Labour Party, declared that three-quarters of a million men were out of work, which meant a loss of a hundred millions a year. Among the causes of unemployment he named the private ownership of land and capitalism, the introducing of machinery, and the sub-division of work. The proposal to establish labour bureaux was not a fulfilment of the Prime Minister's promise to deal with the permanent causes of unemployment.

The Labour Party are in favour of the taxation of land values, afforestation, nationalisation of railways, and the purchase of land by local authorities. Mr. Harold Cox believes that these things will increase unemployment.

When Mr. Burns rose to point out what the Government proposed to do, he said that the casual wards of London would accommodate 2,400 people, but there were 800 to 1,400 beds unoccupied every night. And of the 28,000 beds in lodging-houses 7,000 were nightly unoccupied.

The Government intended to establish labour exchanges and some form of insurance against unemployment. Mr. Burns refuses to take a serious view of unemployment. Of 928,000 men, women, and children dependent on poor-law relief only 11,000 were able-bodied. The Government hope to reduce that number to 1,000 or 2,000, and to reduce the 14,000 casuals to almost a negligible quantity.

Mr. Burns told of a striking letter he had received from a bank manager in a North of England town. He said he used to pay from £50,000 to £60,000 over the counter every Friday for workmen's wages—engineers, boiler-makers, shipbuilders, and men engaged in kindred industries, and every Monday he used to receive on the counter from £12,000 to £16,000 from the publicans of the town. On this Mr. Burns commented that if only a tithe of the sum had been spent in insuring against unemployment through the trade unions much of the misery and sorrow that had fallen on that town would have been avoided.

Four millions has been spent on loan works. The Government are seriously considering the case for afforestation. The King's Speech contained six proposals to mitigate the evils of unemployment—(1) The Irish Land Bill. 40,000 to 50,000 migratory Irish labourers come to this country every year divorced from the soil. (2) The Housing Bill, which would assist to retain agricultural labourers on the soil. (3) Labour exchanges. (4) Wager Boards. (5) Shop Hours Bill. (6) Old Age Pensions Act. They were pledged to consider the Poor Law Report.

THE LABOUR PARTY PRAYER.

Mr. Crooks declared that Mr. Burns proposed nothing, and yet the prayer of the Labour Party was, "Give us this day our daily bread."

Mr. Vivian pointed out that the Labour Party made no suggestion, and he thought that each industry should be compelled to digest its own unemployed.

Mr. Keir Hardie said that the Government was committed by every tie of honour to deal with the question: and the absence of any measure from the King's Speech was such a serious breach of good faith and political honour that it would damage the Government seriously in the eyes of their own supporters in the country. Unless something is done, he continued, this party will take action both in the House and in the country which it has never hitherto taken.

Finally, Mr. Churchill said that there were three main divisions of the question of unemployment—(1) the proper organisation of the existing demand for labour; (2) provision of further employment to counteract fluctuations of trade and periods of depression; and (3) the treatment of those for whom after both the other processes had been exhausted, there remained no employment."

THE PROBLEM OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS.

A very interesting estimate of Darwin's work appeared in these Columns last week quoted from the "Times." Since then Sir E. Ray Lankester has written to the "Times" to challenge some of its conclusions.

The most interesting part of Sir E. Ray Lankester's letter is that in which he shows what are the vital points in the problem of acquired characters—a problem with which the progress of the human race seems to be bound up. The problem in brief is—Do we or do we not inherit from our ancestors the "characters" which they may have acquired? Obviously if we do, and if those characters make for good, then we inherit an asset of value. This great issue was recently discussed at length in Professor Thomson's book on "Heredity."

Sir E. Ray Lankester points out exactly what science has to say to the question.

"In the article of last Friday," he says in the "Times," "an argument of apparent weight and ingenuity is founded on a complete misconception of the term 'acquired characters' as used by biologists in discussing the theory of Lamarck. It is erroneously assumed in that article that the 'acquired characters' of Lamarck include all the characters differing from the characters of its parents which may be 'acquired' by an organism in the course of its individual growth from the fertilised germ.

"A perusal of Lamarck's own writings would serve to show any intelligent reader that this assumption is completely erroneous. Lamarck's statement (the so-called 'Second Law' of his 'Philosophie Zoologique,' published in 1809) is as follows:—

"'Every feature which under natural conditions individuals have gained or lost by the action of circumstances to which their race has been for some time exposed—as, for instance, the results of excessive use or disuse of an organ—is preserved in reproduction and transmitted to the offspring, provided that the acquired changes were present in both parents.'

"Lamarck leaves no doubt that he refers by the term 'changements acquis' (which has been in accurately reproduced in English as 'acquired characters) to such changes as are brought about by the direct action of the environment upon a still growing but fully formed animal living in conditions which admit of a greater or less use of its various structures. These changes are often protective or adaptive. The skin exposed to pressure may thicken and harden; the muscle much exercised may increase in volume; tendons and bones may be similarly affected.

"It is such changes as these which have been discussed by biologists in the last twenty-five years under the designation 'the acquired characters of Lamarck,' and, unfortunately for the hasty reader of scientific essays, under the cognate term of 'the acquired characters.' It is these 'changements acquis' of Lamarck, declared by him to be transmitted to offspring, which are now very generally held to be incapable of transmission.

"There are, however, other changes which are acquired by the reproductive germs—the egg-cells and the sperm-cells—whilst still within the parental body, changes which make them different in a greater or less degree from the egg-cell and sperm-cell from which the parents itself sprang. These changes are proved, as Darwin showed, by alterations in the nutrition of the parents, whether of excess, defect, or chemical diversity, and by mechanical and other physical and chemical influences acting through the body of the parent upon the egg-cells and sperm-cells.

"These changes are also set up by the process of fusion of egg-cell and sperm-cell to form the fertilised germ-cell or embryo-cell. A change in the substance and inherent properties of the new fertilised germ-cell, as compared with those of the germ-cell by which either father or mother themselves commenced a separate individual existence, must arise at every new act of reprodnetion. The egg-cell and the sperm-cell, which are now uniting in the process of fertilisation cannot be identical in every detail with the two which formerly united to form the germ which grew up to be either of the present reproductive parents. The present and the past germs come from different mixtures of parentage.

"These 'changes' in the fertilised germs of successive generations and individuals are ultra-microscopic and are only revealed when by its development the germ has grown into a more or less fully formed animal or plant. The molecular changes in the germ result, when that germ has expanded to the fully developed form of the adult, in a variety of changes (some more, some less obvious to the human eye) in the shape, proportion, colour, and other characters of all parts of the body. The molecular rearrangements in the germs of every generation have been compared to the shaking of a kaleidoscope—it being intended to suggest that in the uniting substances of an egg-cell, and a sperm-cell a highly elaborated, immensely complex mechanism of a precise nature is present, which by a very slight variation in surrounding forces may be slightly or even greatly, modified in every part without losing its larger structural features.

"The changes thus acquired are spoken of as germinal changes or 'congenital variation,' and are broadly and absolutely distinguished from the 'acquired changes of Lamarck,' which should for the sake of clearness be called somatic changes or 'post-genital' acquirements, and not, all too briefly, 'acquired characters.'

"The main point, which is entirely overlook in the "Times" article of Feb. 12, is that the germinal or congenital 'acquired' changes are permanent; they show their presence as the young creature develops, determining variations or changes in it as contrasted with its parents, and they can be trasmitted by it to its own offspring. On the other hand the Lamarckian post-genetal acquisitions have no such deep-rooted character. In spite of repeated experiment and inquiry, naturalists have not been able to show that bodily changes or acquisitions of post-genital origin can be carried on by reproduction to the young.

"The consideration of these facts makes it obvious that the assertion to the effect that the denial of the transmission of acquired characters is as fatal to Darwin's requirement of small variations as it is to Lamarck's theory, is devoid of foundation. The denial never was or could be made by any biologist or breeder in regard to congenital for germinal acquired characters it referred only to post-genital changes—viz., the changements acquis of Lamarck currently but misleadingly spoken of as 'acquired characters,' as though they were the only characters which could be so designated.

THE SEA MORE STABLE THAN THE LAND.

THE popular view of the earth as solid and immovable will not bear close examination. Not only is it subject to violent tantrums, which we call earthquakes, but it has slow heaving motions, rising here and falling there. It is the ocean that is really stable for its level is practically unalterable, says Andrew Wilson, in an interesting article in "The Illustrated London News":—

"Closer research serves entirely to reverse the popular opinions concerning the stability of land and the instability of the sea. The ocean really obeys the same laws which regulate the behaviour of water in a bowl. That water, we know, maintains its level. To alter the level, we should have to enlarge the bowl or to contract it, or we might raise the level by pouring additional water in or lower it by taking so much water out. The sea's level may be regarded as practically unalterable. Changes in land, therefore, which seem to be due to the rise of the sea, are to be

BY THE WAY.

"THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PASSAGE IN THE BIBLE."

A number of distinguished men in different walks of life were recently asked by Mr. A. B. Cooper to say what in their opinion is the most magnificent passage the Bible. The replies are published in the March "Sunday at Home," and are very interesting. Mr. William Watson, the poet, says: Whole chapters of Isaiah, such as xl. and lx., are simply clusters of passages that touch the highest levels of grandeur, and every kind of literary magnificence is supremely exemplified in the Bible. The most, perfect elegy in all literature, Mr. Watson adds is perhaps David's lament for Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam, i, 19-27), and at the other end of the great gamut of emotion is the song of Deborah and Barak (Judg. v., 2-31), "the most superb expression of the intoxication of triumph that I know."

ISAIAH XL.

Of all the many passages chosen the one first mentioned by Mr. Watson, Isaiah xl., occurs oftenest although several of those who choose it as containing the most magnificent passage in the Scriptures specify certain inclusive verses. Canon Driver chooses the 40th chapter from Isaiah and the 38th, and 39th from Job. Dr. Sayce selects the same chapter from Isaiah, but marks the "most magnificent passage" as ending with verse 17. He says that he has "no hesitation" in selecting this passage, and couples with it one from Apocrypha—Ecclesiasticus xliv., 1-15.

A REALISTIC PICTURE.

The greatest victory Gilliver ever had was at Manley Hall, near Chester, about forty-five years ago. There is an interesting story attached to a picture of the bird which won it. One day the artist was working on it, and had the cock in the room with him. He went out for a quarter of an hour, leaving the door shut to prevent the cock going out. Apparently the animal scented an adversary, for when the artist returned he found the cock fighting away at the picture, deeming the representation of himself so good that he thought it must be a real adversary. Over sixty years ago Gilliver fought a main with the Earl of Berkeley at Battersea Fields the Prince Consort, it is said, being a spectator.

"THE LAST OF THE COCK-FIGHTERS."

Some account is given in the current "Fry's Magazine" of William Gilliver, "the last of the cock-fighters." He lives at Polesworth, in Warwickshire. His family have long been identified with what is called "sport," and for generations they have ranked as the greatest family of cock-feaders (or trainers), in the country. His great-uncle Joe Gilliver stands out as the best authority on cock-fighting the world has known. He used to fight cocks for both George III. and George IV. in the Royal Cock-pit at Windsor. William Gilliver was born in 1826, and was brought up with game-cocks. He recalls that he fought his first cock when only twelve years of age, and against a parson too!

A "PECULIAR" DEAN.

Mr. Milburn Blakiston, who will shortly resign through ill-health the rectory of Hadleigh, is an interesting ecclesiastical dignitary. He is Dean of Ripon, and entitled to be styled Very Reverend. His deanery is a survival from pre-Reformation times being one of the jurisdictions called "Peculiars." They were introduced into this country by the Popes for the supposed purpose of curtailing the power of the Anglican Bishops, which they achieved by the confusion of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Several of the City rectories are still "Peculiars," notably Bow Church, which is exempt from the "visitation of the Bishops of London.

THE EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK AT OXFORD.

Dr. Ingram Bywater, the late Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, has just been presented on his retirement with an appreciative address from the Aristotelian Society, over which he had presided for twenty years. Dr. Bywater is a Londoner by birth and education. Succeeding Jowett, Dr. Bywater devoted his phenomenal erudition to the textual criticism of Aristotle. As a young don the Emeritus Professor was a strenuous Liberal.

FORTUNES IN BOOKS.

Apropos (writes a correspondent) of the note on the large sums which authors have sometimes received for a single work, it is interesting to recall the remarkable terms on which Chateaubriand arranged for the posthumous publication of his Memoirs. He received £10,000 in cash and an annuity for himself and his wife of £480. He lived twelve years to draw the annuity, so that he received £5, 760 in all. That, however, was only his price for the book rights. The serial rights were sold separately for £3,200, making a grand total of £8,960. It may be doubted whether any other author has ever derived so much advantage during his lifetime from a posthumous work.

TRY THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

Those at Home who can afford to take a holiday at this time of the year are advised by "Country Life" to try the Scilly Islands. There they will find a climate milder than that in almost any other part of England; the sunshine has been unbroken for a great part of the winter, and this is the very middle of the flower season. Flowers are being sent thence to London by the shipload. In a single week at Penzance eighty-four tons were landed, one cargo alone showing a weight of thirty-four tons. It is said that the traffic in flowers has nearly doubled; but, then, the prices realised are not what they were in the days when Mr. Smith introduced the industry to the islands.

THE CAREER OF MISS ISIDORA DUNCAN.

Miss Isidora Duncan has been relating the story of her beginnings and early struggles to the dramatic reporter of "Le Temps." My father was a banker at San Francisco, and an archæologist at San Francisco. My mother was a great musician, and played the compositions of Bach, Gluck, and Beethoven. That was how, from the age of four, I took to dancing classical measures to classical airs. My father died suddenly, and I left home to make my living by dancing with five dollars in my pocket. The theatres would not have me. I danced, however, at parties in private houses until I had earned enough to pay my fare across the Atlantic. London received me somewhat more favourably. And so on to fame and, if not to fortune, at least to a modest competence.

PEOPLE "BY POST."

The arrangement by which people can be sent "by post," of which the Suffragettes made ingenious use, is one offered by the Post Office which the public as a rule know nothing about. It is briefly announced in the Post Office guide in the words: "Postmasters may arrange for the conduct of a person to an address by an express messenger." The express messenger is, of course, a telegraph-boy, and therefore the charge, presumably, is the usual express-messenger charge of threepence a mile.

UNNECESSARY NOISE.

With powers to put down unnecessary noise many centres abroad seem to be well armed. Any citizen in New York, a writer in "Chambers's Journal" informs us can invoke, the law in protest against screeching parrots, yelping dogs, wheezy scratching phonographs, and so forth, while special inspectors are detailed to spot the flat wheel of the tram-cars, which is a particularly serious offender. In St. Louis bells must not be used for calling attention, motor wares steam whistles are forbidden, and street music is barred. In Detroit even the whistling of trains and boats is strictly limited to a certain code. Washington is still more stringent, while in Baltimore all kinds and grades of steam whistling is prohibited between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

ON THE CONTINENT.

On the Continent the agitation is equally aggressive. The piano-fiend has his hours of practice limited in Berlin, where the street-organ has been banished for nearly a quarter of a century. The small towns of Prussia limit the performances of street bands to one day a week, and even then the instruments have to pass the searching test of an officer. Similarly gay Paris is wrestling with the problem, and the first step has been the prohibition of street music in every form. Zurich is endeavouring to enforce a "curfew" for church bells, which are an intolerable nuisance in that city.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

The state of mind of the average woman in Paris just now it expectation, writes our Paris lady correspondent there. Every one is waiting for news from La Mode, and, like tidings from the seat of war, which so often only filter through in vague rumours, the dress-makers are still keeping back more than they reveal. Nevertheless for those who can afford it, there is always a constant succession of smart gowns issuing from the ateliers of the great masters to meet the extortionate demands of dress at this season of the year and, for this reason, the creators must be always creating, and can hardly keep their secrets intact when, one after another their latest productions parade themselves at some social function.

TOILETTE OF MAUVE FACED CLOTH.

A very new and beautiful note in smart afternoon dresses was represented by a tightfitting model carried out in light mauve faced cloth. The waist was in its normal position, where it is likely to remain during the coming season, except when it is ignored altogether, as is the case in a great many of the new gowns which might have been designed to fit a pillar rather than a woman. There is not a crease or fold over the bust and hips, and if the chisel of the sculptor had been at work on marble or alabaster, rather than the shears of the tailor, smoothing away the ridges and wrinkles to achieve perfect sweeping lines, the effect could not have been more generally satisfactory. Nevertheless, the slightly square effect which distinguishes the back of the Directoire gowns was kept intact, while there was yet enough material in its composition to make it becoming and graceful when the wearer was seated or in movement. Instead of embroidery, the corsage of this gown was entirely covered with point d'Irlande dyed in exactly the same tone as the material, the lace being fitted to the figure in as immaculate a manner as the cloth itself, while not a seam was visible, and only the wearer and the clever creator of this chef d'oeuvre could have told where the opening occurred. The dress had a small yoke and plain collar band of fine tucked tulle in the same tone, and the long tight-fitting sleeves were of cloth. As a matter of fact, the lace corsage has an almost richer effect than embroidery, while the contrast between the dentelle and the plain cloth sleeves is piquant and arresting and where the stout woman is concerned the effect givin is a certain fictitious slimness to the figure.

DETAILS OF SPRING MILLINERY.

The hat designed to wear with this model was carried out in Tagal straw, in the same colour as the gown, and boasted a large crown of marabout dyed to match. For the cold days, now and to come Paris Milliners have brought out a number of "half and half" hats, made with large draped crowns of taffetas. Feet, satin, and velvet hats have entirely disappeared, and the numbers of straw hats seen in the Bois, as well as the combination of silk and straw, show that they have been received with every sign of enthusiasm and satisfaction. The crown is, of course, the principal feature of the new hats. Sometimes it is oblong and shaped after the fashion of a melon; sometimes it is high domed, and in other cases it is circular. Few women can wear these without barrettes, though no good milliner puts one in when actually making her model, which must allow of the extra abundant plaits, curls, and rolls of hair entering well into it.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BARRETTE.

As a matter of fact, the woman who maintains an average chignon only must of necessity have a barrette at least on the right side of her hat, to fill up the few inches between the base of the enormous crown and the head of the wearer. Consequently the modiste keeps a commissariat supply of little bandeaux of every description, from the tiny, all-round edging no thicker or wider than a pen-holder to the shaped and graduated band which is designed to give to the hat that cunning and essentially becoming little tilt which saves the most uncompromisingly English wearer, with the most hopelessly tired head and the vaguest of notions on the right way to adjust her headgear, from looking ridiculous when crowned with the chef d'œuvre of a Parisian artist. The question of footgear is not at present revealing any striking novelty. Chaussures are neither extraordinary nor sensational, and with the plain skirts of the season women are wearing only the plain evening shoe with a long toe which makes the foot look considerably narrower and a high tongue and large plain buckle. The shoe either matches the colour of the gown or is designed in black and tan is not much in evidence although as a rule it represents one of the most popular colourings for footgear in Paris.

THE CAMERONS AT WATERLOO.

The Cameron Highlanders fought at Waterloo throughout the three glorious days of June, and they were "particularly mentioned" by Wellington in his famous despatch of June 19, addressed to Lord Bathurst. Fortunate in their opportunities, they have been fortunate also in winning the praise of poets. Byron, in "Childe Harold," has consecrated their immortality in a famous stanza:—

"And wild and high the 'Cameron's gathering' rose,
The war note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard too have her Saxon foes;
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills
Savage and shrill! but with the breath which fills
Their mountain pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears."

Here sounds the high note of romance, and bravely the Highlanders could echo it. But war does not always rest at the lofty plane of glory, and we can sometimes realise in most clearly in homelier touches. After the battle it is said that the 79th stripped the cuirasses off the dead Frenchmen and used them for cooking its rations. They were good enough frying pans, though the bullet-holes let something escape. But some Belgian soldiers who passed by while the cooking was in progress, and seeing the cuirassee, went off with the legend that the Highlanders were cannibals, and no doubt the legend, which it is a pity to disturb, is repeated unto this day. One other piece of comedy is worth remembrance. When the allied armies were in Paris, Sergeant Campbell of the 79th was taken with others to the Elysee to be shown to the Emperor Alexander, and it is thus that he tells the tale himself. "The Emperor made a very minute inspection of us," he writes, "and his curiosity led him to call upon me, as being the most robust of the party, to step to the front. . . . As soon as I stepped to the front I was surrounded by the astonished nobility, and the Emperor commenced his inspection and questions as follows: First, he examined my appointments and drew my sword. . . . Second, he examined my hose, gaiters, legs, and pinched my skin, thinking I wore something under my kilt, and had the curiosity to lift my kilt up to my navel, so that he might not be deceived. The questions were: If I was present at the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June? How many officers and men the regiment lost? . . . Whether I was in Egypt? If I wore the kilt in winter, or if I did not feel cold in that season? If I was married? If my parents were alive? Thus it was that the Highlanders seemed beyond the general experience of mankind.—"Blackwood."

It is standing joke among Continental journalists, says the "Daily Mail," to allude to King Edward as "the uncle of Europe," "His relationship with the Kaiser and close connection with the Czar have been supplemented by matrimonial alliances that have, so to speak, brought the thrones of Spain, Norway, and Sweden into the British Royal Family circle. In the seventeenth or eighteenth century such alliances would have brought into play all the power of intrigue of three-quarters of the statesmen in Europe, and the machinations of the disappointed ones might have drenched the Continent in blood. Rumour has lately been busy in Lisbon linking the name of King Manuel with that of Princess Bertrice of Saxe-Coburg, daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh. The project points, of course, to King Edward as uncle of another Queen."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Of the dream fantastic—to revert for a moment to the latest topic—there are, of course, numberless instances in literature. A good recent one is that of Kipps. Kipps, after leaving Shalford's "Emporium," had a 'orrid dream. First he was driving a four-in hand down-hill in a succession of costumes, each of which he painfully felt he was wearing awry. Then he was walking alone in a golfing suit with a silk hat. Then he was promenading the Leas in a Highland outfit, with Shalford and three policemen at his heels. "He is an escaped improver," Shalford kept repeating. "I know 'em; we say they wash, but they won't," and the narrative continues: "He could feel the kilt creeping up his legs. He would have tugged at it to pull it down, but his arms were paralysed." The dream which Dickens describes in his letter to Professor Felton is less convincing; perhaps it was touched up by the novelist's waking imagination. A gentleman, it will be remembered "in a cocked hat, top boots, and a sheet—nothing more," appeared to Dickens and announced someone's death. When asked what he had died of, the gentleman "burst into a flood of tears, and said, in a voice broken by emotion: 'He christened his youngest child, sir, with a toasting-fork.'" And Dickens goes on: "I knew it was the most interesting and fatal malady in the world, and I wrung the gentleman's hand in a convulsion of respectful admiration, for I felt that this explanation did equal honour to his head and heart." Here, on the other hand, is the experience of one who had smoked a Manilla—in which there may have been a pinch of opium—and then read in Leopardi a page describing how the Romans at their feasts used to watch the changing colours of a dying lamprey:—"My head had not been ten minutes on the pillow when, rod in hand, I was on the banks of a river of the colour of apple jelly. In the shallow water there were salmon so large that although their bellies grated on the shingle, their backs were above the surface. I thought I could recognise in their faces the countenances of certain of my friends, and over one whom I identified by his 'weary Oxford smile' I cast my fly. The creature took the lure at once, and, further, saved me the trouble of playing a 30lb. fish on trout tackle by swimming ashore, wriggling up the bank, and as he lay down at my feet, giving a wallop of his tail in a way curiously suggestive of a terrier dog. When I looked at it, at first it was a fine fish, with blue gleaming back and silver sides; but presently a series of changes set in, each of which synchronised with a stage in a growing feeling of nausea. First I noticed that there were long coarse hairs issuing from between the scales. Then indigo spots began to develop on the bright sides. Then the spots grew into the size and appearance of the eyes on a peacock's tail. Each eye then began to rotate on its centre, and when the eyes began to exchange places with one another, it was enough—I awoke with a start."

THE LITERATURE OF ADVERTISEMENT.

In the two latest issues of "La Revue Bleue" M. Paul-Casimir Mercier has been dealing in a very happy vein with "The Literature of Advertisement." Some of his suggestions on the subject of the "realistic element" in advertisements are amusing. One of the forms it takes is that of "personal memoirs." That has always been a fascinating order of literature. From Montaigne down to Rousseau and Amiel, the writer who can use the third vowel in its capital form in an entertaining way is always sure of an appreciative audience. And that is what, for example, some writers of testimonials to vendors of quack medicines do. As distinguished from the "intimistes" proper, however, who analyse their sentiments and describe their feelings, it is their sensations those writers describe, and chiefly disagreeable sensations at that. Their aches, their pains, their weariesses, their depressions are the matter of their confessions. Moreover, they sometimes confess those things in astonishingly accurate scientific speech. It was not always so. In the old days a patient, in order to describe his sufferings, made daring sorties into figurative language. His pain was like red-hot screws being twisted into his backbone, or his nerves were tied in a knot at the back of his neck, or he had a flash of lightning imprisoned in his head. From such data the doctor had to make his diagnosis. With the writers in question it is quite otherwise, whoever may have assisted them in their composition. They know what is going on within, apparently, as well as the doctor himself. Can it be, suggests M. Mercier, that they only signed their names to what was written for them?

SHAKSPERE'S DISLIKE OF THE SUPERFLUOUS.

Mr. Swinburne has been suggesting that the reason why Shakspere did not transfer from the book in which he found the plot of "Othello" the child of Iago was that Iago was a "monster" and that Shakspere was consequently unwilling that he should have children. It may be so, but the sterility of monsters is a dogma of the sort that literary criticism should have as little to do with as possible. Shakespere, on the other hand, repeatedly omits a character whom he finds in his source if he preceives he can make shift to do without it. "Macbeth" furnishes an instance. In history Macbeth had a son; it was he who when the fatal battle was fought rallied the forces of his father and continued the stand against Malcolm. In the chronicles he is called Lulach, and in Hollinshed, from whom Shakspere took his plot, Lugtake. There is, however, no such character in the play. It is true, of course, that in history Lulach does not come so directly into the story as Iago's child does. One the other hand, however, the play is so construeted that his absence leaves a perceptible blank. For on thing, Lady Macbeth had, it seems, had children. She says so herself:—

"I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me."

Then Macbeth's intolerence of the thought that Banquo's offspring would succeed him is only reasonable if he had some heir of his own, who in that case would be dispossessed. Of course into his hatred of Banquo there enters the element of fear—fear lest he should follow Macbeth's own example and assassinate him in order to achieve the crown. But there is also the other element of jealously. And Macbeth's horror at the thought that after winning the sceptre at so great a cost he should not be able to keep it in "the family" is rational only if he had a family to keep it in.

ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE IN SCHOOLS.

That there are two ways of looking at everything is an old saying and a true. It applies apparently to Anglo-Saxon literature. Mr. Lang has been protesting against the prominence given to that subject in certain histories of English literature in use in schools. He does so on the ground of the comparative inferiority of the writings of the pre-Norman period. They are in such case, he avers, as Greek literature would have been if Christianity had come twelve centuries earlier than it did. If that had happened, Homer, even if he had appeared, would not have been copied out and handed down; heathen lays would have been discouraged, and what would have survived into our day would have been no such treasure of prose and poetry as we actually have, but a religious literature, "mostly sermons." That is how things turned out in Anglo-Saxondom. There is much there that is excellent and something that is super-excellent, but as a rule it is not so, and there is the added disadvantage that Bible religion is often swamped by mediaeval legends that are absurd, null, and extravagant. The average schoolboy, Mr. Lang thinks, should know only of the best of Anglo-Saxon literature, and that in translations. If for him English literature begins with Chaucer it begins early enough. There is, it will be seen, along with something that is disputable, much in the contention that is common sense. On the whole, however, when one remembers, Mr. Stopford Brooke's fine volumes on "Early English Literature up to the Days of Alfred" and his later "English Literature from the Beginning to the Norman Conquest," one feels that a smattering of Anglo-Saxon acquired by a boy at school may prove in later life a golden key to a great treasure house.

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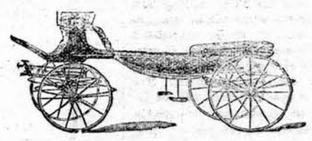

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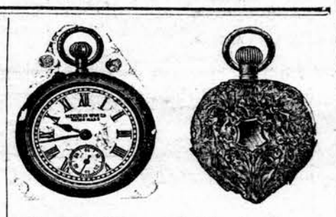

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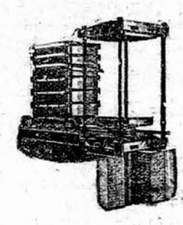

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LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 15, 1909. | BOMBAY, MAR. 16, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8	3/4	
do. Rentes	98		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/8		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	92		1/8
Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' bonds	23 5/16		1/8
do. in New York ..	50 5/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills	2 1/4	1/16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8		unchgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/4		unchgd

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Futures	Quiet.	
East Indian	Quiet.	
Manchester	Quiet	
Total Sales	7,000	bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300	,,
Imports	1,000	,,
Mid-Americans	5·03—03	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·00	5·00	5·01	5·02	5·03
—01	—01	—02	—03	—02
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**		**Nov.-Dec.**
5·00	4·97	4·94		4·93
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd		+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	18,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000	,,
Do to Continent	1,000	,,
Spot Cotton—9·80—05		
Futures—Month of May 9·43—04	Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and to commission house liquidation.	
Do. do. July 9·35—08		

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3-8—1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 9·35—13
Do. do. July ... 9·46—13
Closing Tone of Spot.—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C.I.F. 40—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—4,050,000.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1/4—March-April—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 38 3-4 April-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—39 3/4—March-April—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d. Sellers.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers £63 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin Sale closed to-day firm 1,003,000 sold.
Goat Skin Madras medium 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Goat Skin Madras ordinary 1d. lower.
Goat Skin Bombay Good 1-2 to 1d. higher.
Goat Skin Bombay ordinary 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Sheep Skin Sale opened to-day weak. Sheep skin Madras 2d. lower.

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day. 30,700 bales offered.
There was fair attendance of home and foreign buyers. Prices compared with last sales are about 5 per cent. lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [16TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box gold Bullions ...	12,800	London	R K Motlshaw & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Bahrain	M Hemraj
1 Bundle Sovs ...	855	Jeddah	H E H Allana
gold coins ...	1,601		

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan,
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market has been very quiet to-day and the amount of business offering has been small. Banks have brought private wire at 1s. 3 15-16d., combined with some demand at the same rate. Credits are very scarce at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Telegraphic transfers are available at 1s. 3 29-32d. but there is only a small enquiry. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-2

Government Paper :—
It is announced that the Government of India have taken power to issue a New Loan this year to the extent of Rs. 2 1-2 crores. Following the announcement the market firmed from 93 1-8 to 93 5-16 for the settlement, partly no doubt owing to the belief that Government will have to apply a large proportion to the purposes of the currency reserve. The rise, however, was only temporary for on a lead'ng broker offering to sell the market quickly returned to the opening quotations. Calcutta market opened at 93 3-16 ready and 93-5-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·1
1st Settlement	,,	93·2

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 23 5-16 and 1-8 down for forward also at 23 5-16. New York was 1-8 lower at 50 5-8. Locally the market has been steady. The ready rate opened quiet at 59 9-16 ex-duty but there are buyers at the close. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market was slightly easier on opening this morning and during the day fluctuations have occurred. Good Broach having at one time touched Rs. 239 1-2. Settlements of March contracts are proceeding and a fair business has been done. At the close the market is steady at our quotations.
There was rather more demand for ready cotton, and prices were steady. At Colaba a moderate business was put through, the offtake being about 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	241	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	235 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	219-20	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	215	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	210-11	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	210-11	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	199 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	204	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	204/5	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	190	,,
Good Westerns	219	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	235	,,
Good M. G. Coompta	210	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	Bales.
Total Imports	21,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·98	4·98	4·97	4·98
—04	—04	—04	—04
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
4·99	4·98	4·94	4·90	4·90
—04	—04	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing and we quote :—

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 6 6 B. T.
April-May	,,	7 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
Prices are easier and there is little business doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 7 0 B. T.
Ready, Yellow Gujerat	,,	5 0 B. T.
April-May. Brown-Delhi	,,	7 6 6 R. T.
Brown Cawnpore April-May	,,	6 15 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed —
The demand continues very moderate and prices are unchanged as under :—

Black (Nagpur)	Rs.	33 3 0
Muggie	,,	41 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat...	,,	53 0 0
Black Kutni	,,	37 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 0 0
Mar.-Apl....	,,	5 13 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 4 0 B. T.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.
Tone—Nominal.

Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
Tone—dull.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs.	5 13 6 R. T.
White Pusa, Apl.-May 85 p.c.	,,	6 0 0 ,,
Soft Red Ahmedabad. Mar.-Apl...	39	8 0 per candy.
White Karachi June-July ...	,,	5 12 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	74
Indian Specie Bank	56½

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	415
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,215 Apr.
New Great Eastern	207½
Finlay Mills	231½
Vishnu Cotton Mills Pref. ...	137½

Presses :—

New Benar...	482½

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...	110
,, ,, ,, Pref. ...	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Prof ...	237½
Thracher and Co	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575
Tapti-Valley	427½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	14,594 bales.
Wheat	4,412 cwts.
Linseed	10,174 ,,
Rapeseed	6,466 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,546 ,,
Poppyseed...	160 ,,
Groundnuts	1,216 ,,
Castorseed...	5,730 ,,
Rice	4,719 ,,
Myrabollams	4,339 ,,
Cottonseed	17,654 ,,
Mowrassed...	nil
Gram	7,125 ,,
Jowar	611 ,,
Maize	nil

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt 33 Farringdon Road London England.

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit presiding.

The following is the Directors report :—Prices of wheat had kept very high the whole year round while the demand of flour was poor and at rates leaving very little margin. The year was an exceptionally difficult one for Flour milling and the short wheat supply was sorely felt all over the East. Including a balance of Rs. 18,552-3-2 carried over from last year, the accounts showed a profit of Rs. 56,361-13-4 which the Directors propose to transfer to depreciation account. The Directors had paid an interim dividend of Rs. 42 per share on 30th June, 1908 amounting to Rs. 28,800 and they recommended the declaration of a final dividend for the year 1908 of Rs. 35 per share amounting to Rs. 25,200 making 15 per cent. for the year. The two sums making a total of Rs. 54,000 the Directors proposed to take from reserve fund which will then stand at Rs. 296,000.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared. The appointments of Mr. H. Mehlinger, and Mr. Reginald Gilbert as Directors were confirmed. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd March 1909 as compared with the statement of 9th March 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 2. Rs.	a.	p.	March 25. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ..	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,47,69,155	15	1	1,58,11,999	15	9
Other Deposits, &c	16,76,68,574	14	11	16,41,54,716	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,93,483	14	1	7,26 403	7	11
Sundries	17,29,170	13	2	17,01,179	10	5
Rs...	22,13,60,385	9	3	21,89,04,300	1	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,07,99,381	0	0	2,98,69,586	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	85,88,355	0	0	88,22,450	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,76,11,289	5	7	4,81,97,641	11	11
Bills discounted, &c	5,58,79,321	7	11	5,20,94,374	4	3
Balances with other Banks ...	2,92,58,889	12	3	2,89,47,335	2	0
Bullion	36,96,264	7	1	41,89,411	9	10
Dead Stock.....	8,950	12	0	8,950	12	0
Stamps	19,01,946	1	8	18,98,147	1	0
Sundries	17,479	7	0	17,081	1	11
	2,79,162	7	1	2,66,478	0	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	17,24,61,138	12	4	16,94,57,935	11	2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	4,88,79,246	12	11	4,94,46,369	6	3
	22,13,60,385	9	3	21,89,04,300	1	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,54,947	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	12,97,791	Increase.
Other Deposits	35,18,858	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	42,920	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,54,700	Decrease.
Loans	3,36,352	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.....	24,74,447	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills.....	9,06,533	do
Cash at Head Office	17,12,642	do
Cash at Branches	22,79,865	Increase.

Percentage 27·10.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	74
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 ,,	106½
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	4s p. c.	595
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		30
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld ..	100	20	...	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	£10	p. c. 6	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	O. £10	£10	Nill.	110
Bombay Flour Mill...	100	100	Nill.	98
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	40	905
Bombay Steam Navigation Company, v..	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Central India Mining Co., Limited	O.250	250	p. c. 6	345 Ap
Delhi Flour	P.250	250	p. c. 6	287½
Empire of India Life Assurance	100	100	yr. 50	350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	131
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	2
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kemp and Co	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kurmchee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	131
Oriental, Govt. Security Life	100	100	Nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur Syndicate	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	527½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Soundy and Co	B. 25	10	Nil,	17
Tata Iron Steel Co.. Limited.....	100	100	8	90
Thacker and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 30
Telephone Company	C. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
Treacher and Co.....	D. 30	60	...	62
	P.150	40	25s	61
	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 226
	25	25	yr. 16	xd 32½
	500	503	yr. 60	630

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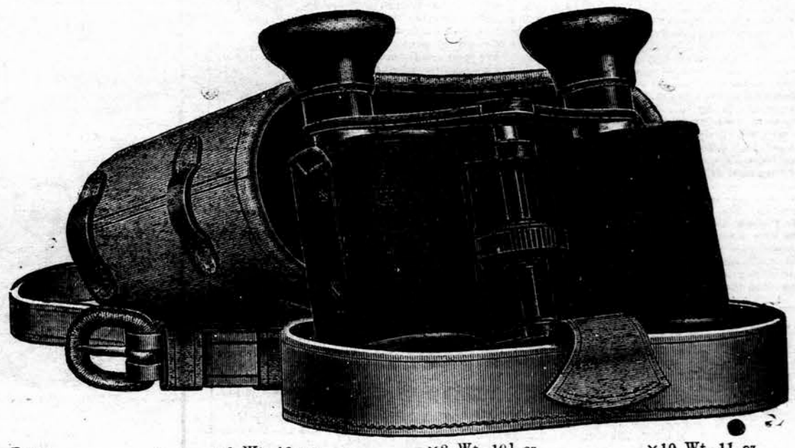

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OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 12th March.—We are experiencing unusually hot and dusty weather, and the want of rain is much felt.

Considerable improvements and additions have been made to Fernhill Palace, but so far no news has been received as to when His Highness and party are likely to come up here.

Mrs. Boesinger is arranging for a Pianola Recital to take place at Misquith's Music Room on the 18th instant, commencing at 5-30 p.m. The programme is interspersed with a very good selection, of songs and instrumental music. Amongst others taking part are Mrs. Rowlandson, Miss Plumer, Miss Bain, Mr. People Marsden and Mr. Hooper.

Mr. E. F. Handcock, Chairman of the O. M. Council, having availed himself of a week's leave, a special meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council was held on Monday, and Mr. W. C. McMurray was appointed Chairman delegate. Mr. Handcock's term of office as Chairman expires on the 14th April on which date an election is announced for the post.

Mr. M. Francis, I.C.S., our new Collector, has been taking a greatest interest in the welfare of this Station. He has visited all the spots where sanitary defects are likely to exist, and in taking special steps in the matter of rat destruction. On the 10th and 11th he stayed at Coonoor after a visit to Kotagiri, and is these two stations also he has made a thorough inspection of the native quarters. Much good, it is expected, will result from the personal interest the Collector is taking in matters sanitary.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 11th March.—In honour of his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Macrae, V.D., gives a dinner at the Malabar Club on Saturday to the Commandant and Officers of the Corps and other gentlemen of the Station.

There have been two more fatal cases of plague in the Moplah quarter where the previous cases occurred. The town has been declared plague-infected, and the passport system is being introduced, endeavours being also made to push inoculation.

Mr. F. C. Parsons, the Collector, is on circuit in North Malabar.

Mr. D. L. McCarrison, District Police Superintendent, is transferred from North Malabar to Godavery.

The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, will make a tour in this District with the object of enquiring into the desirability of converting Board Elementary Schools into secondary institutions.

Karapan, one of the four prisoners who escaped from the Calicut Sub-Jail, was recaptured in a jungle near Feroke last Wednesday, by a party of sportsmen, and handed over to the Police. He has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Calicut for escaping from lawful custody, whilst Veerankutti, another fugitive, who was recaptured in Calicut last week after a struggle, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Of the four men who broke out, only one now remains to be re-arrested.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry, 12th March.—There are four vessels now in the roads loading ground nuts for France. The two largest are taking 70,000 bags between them, and as a bag contains approximately 1 1/2 cwts., these two vessels take about 5,250 tons. The supply, however, appears inexhaustible, for no sooner is a godown emptied for shipping than it is filled by a fresh supply.

His Excellency the Governor is taking a very keen interest in all matters for promoting the good of this Colony. The colleges and schools have been inspected, and now the public offices are receiving attention. On the 8th instant His Excellency inspected the Sugar Factory and Distillery at Nellikuppam (British territory), where Messrs Parry and Co. have introduced the most modern improvements in refining sugar and distilling arrack. It is intended to build a new distillery in Pondicherry with the latest improvements, as the old distillery in the village of Arana Kuppam, is thought to be somewhat wasteful. This distillery, however, has done good service, and during the year just closed, brought in a revenue of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs.

In September, 1908, while the Municipal elections were in progress, Monsieur Lemaire was severely assaulted, at the village of Sultanpett, by a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans. Several arrests were made, and finanlly, thirty-three persons were brought to trial, The trial was a long one, owing to the large number of witnesses for both sides, who had to be examined. Judgment was given on the 1st instant at the "Tribunal de Premiere" by the presiding Judge, Monsieur Laroche, before Monsieur Holtz, the Procureur de la Republique. Of the thirty-three accused, four were acquitted, three were allowed the benefit of the "Loi de Berenge" and twenty-six were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to three months, with fines from 500 francs downwards. Damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000 were awarded for loss of property, etc.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 10th March.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble H. W. Addington, R.F.A., and Major R. M. G. Keays, of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, were here a couple of days ago and have gone to Alleppey. They are apparently taking a pleasure trip through Cochin and Travancore.

A public Durbar will be held at the Ernakulam Durbar Hall on the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m., when Mr. R. C. Carr, British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, who has just returned from leave, will present to His Highness a communication from H. E. the Governor of Madras.

It is rumoured that the Nestorians of Trichur, subject to the jurisdiction of Mar Timotheus, of whom there are a large number, intend going over to the Jacobite Communion. The Nestorian Metropolitan, who lately went to Trevandrum to have an interview with H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, is likely to pay a visit to Mar Dionysius, the head of the Jacobite Syrians at Kottayam, presumably with a view to negotiate for the purpose.

I am told that the Cochin Government wanted lately to import 1,000 seers of opium from the Madras Stores. The practice is that a certain amount of money has to be paid by the contractor of the Cochin State to the local British Treasury Officer, with a statement showing the quantity and the period within which the drug would be sold, to obtain a receipt, which has to be forwarded to the British Resident, who sends it on to the Board of Revenue for the purchase of opium from the Madras Stores. Accordingly a clerk of the Excise Superintendent of the Cochin State applied for a receipt from the Treasury Officer, but he stated that no money would be taken and no receipt granted unless it was definitely shown that the 1,000 seers of opium intended for would be sold before the 31st instant, as from the 1st April the price of opium would be raised. I now understand that the refusal was made the subject of a representation to the British Resident by the Dawan of Cochin, and it is reported that the former has declined to admit the application unless it was shown that the quantity applied for would be disposed of before the 31st instant.

A Departmental enquiry is being conducted by the Postal Superintendent of the Cochin and Travancore Division into an accusation of bad behaviour against two Brahmin clerks of the local Post Office.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 9th March.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, Mr. G. Bain, retired Superintedent of the Government Press, passed away, to the regret of a large and wide circle of his friends and relatives. Mr. Bain was an old and respectable Eurasian resident of this town, and served the Government of His Highness for about thirty-five years.

The Rev. A. Parker, of the London Mission Society, returned from furlough last Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Parker.

The sixtieth birthday of the Consort of H. H. the late Maharajah was celebrated with much ceremony and rejoicing at Arumanay, near Thiruvatar, in South Travancore last week. Mr. A. Sri Narayanan Tampi, her son made arrangements for a large number of guests who had accepted his invitation, and the venerable lady went through a series of ceremonies and made "danoms," or gifts of money, to the Brahmins.

A movement is on foot in Nanjinad, South Travancore, where the benefits of the conversion of the tax in kind into money have led to exceptionally good results, to perpetuate the name of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., the late Dewan, who, with the sanction of H. H. the Maharjah, brought about the reform. Some time ago a proposal was made to the same effect by the people of North Travancore. Mr. Parayil Tharakan wanted it at Kottayam while the people of South Travancore wished to have it at Nanjinad. The people in South Travancore recently erected a stone monument to Mr. Madhava Rao at a village near Cape Comorin, which was called after him. The present idea of the people is to erect a statue.

Dr. N. Kunjan Pillay, M. A., PH. D., Director of Agriculture in Travancore, has published a notice in the Government "Gazette" that he will be very glad to have information with regard to the existence of Agricultural Associations, and has also requested that copies of the rules, reports, etc., of such bodies may be sent to him. He has promised to render all help possible to these Associations. His idea is to infuse greater energy and spirit into them and to see that the benefits they are in a position to offer to agriculturists are shared by as large a number as possible. The Director is at present touring in the moffusil and meeting the ryots and giving them advice. Last week there was a meeting of ryots at Mavelikara, at which speeches were made by the Director, the Tahsildar, Mr. S. Parameswara Iyer and a few others, and the attendance was large. The Director and his Assistant, Mr. B. S. Narayanasawmy, Iyer, B. A., have also visited a large number of cocoanut gardens in which the trees are affected by disease. In some places the blight has been severe and widespread. A Malayalam note is published in the "Gazette" about the cocoanut insect, the mischief it does and methods of eradicating it.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 7th March.—The easterly wind daily rages furiously, picks up the dry sand from the cyanide heaps and deposits it everywhere. Everything is parched, dry and cracking.

An installation meeting and banquet were held in Lodge "Southern Cross" on Saturday evening, when Brother G. E. Pague was installed as Worshipful Master. Some forty brethren, including several from Bangalore assembled. The Band of the K.G.F. Volunteers played during the banquet, and after the usual toasts an enjoyable musical evening was spent.

The finals of the Tennis Tournament are being brought to an end, the last victory being that of Mrs. A. Jones and Miss Kidd in the Ladies' Doubles. The Mixed Bridge Tournament and the Billiard Tournament at the Club are still continuing and will do so for some time.

Betamangala tank is still furnishing large bags of duck and teal, and a party of some sixteen guns has gone out to-day for what will probably be the last "duckworry" of the season. As far as the duckshooters are concerned, it is a case of ill blows the winds that profits nobody, as on account of the scarcity of water in other tanks, the duck and teal have congregated in greater numbers at Betamangala, and, although the tank is regularly shot over, they come back again and again.

Nundydroog Mine, after the fire, has now resumed its normal working.

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Donnell are leaving the Field for Ireland on Monday night, the 14th instant.

The Y. W. C. A. is to hold a Bazaar and Fancy Fete on the Gymkhana ground on Friday, the 12th instant, and Mrs. A. Clifford and her assistanss are busy making all the necessary arrangements.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, the Amateur Dramatic and Choral Society are producing a piece called "There and Back" at the Oorgaum Hall in aid of the Band Fund of the K. G. F. Volunteers. Lieutenant R. F. J. Weeks who is the Honorary Secretary, has been hard at work during the past couple of months, arranging rehearsals, and from those we hear that the piece will be capitally acted and is extremely funny.

Owing to an unfortunate accident on one of the Mines, where two Italians and two coolies were killed and some dozen coolies were injured, the "Messrs. John Taylor and Sons Drill Competition," for the Companies of the K. G. F. Volunteers, did not take place on Friday as had been originally arranged, but has been postponed till Thursday, the 11th instant.

Major Dunbar Stuart, 125th Rifles, Captain Manly, of the Sherwood Foresters, and Captain Kidd, the Adjutant, were the Officers detailed to hold the Proficiency Examination on Saturday. The writing work of the examination was conducted in the Oorgaum Hall and the practical work was done on the Gymkhana ground. The following candidates have been awarded proficiency certificates:—Lieutenant Castle, Lieutenant Bocquet, Lieutenant Morris Davis, Corporal Reilly, Corporal Carlton, Lance-Corporal Seccombe, Lance-Corporal Stead, Trooper Pollard and Volunteers Creeker, Richens, Gompertz, Cruickshank and Reilly.

On the same afternoon a drill competition was held between the four sections of the Cadets. The Judges were Major Bowring and Captain Stephenson, and they had a difficult task to separate the first three sections; the lads performed rifle exercises and physical drill with and without arms, and made a very creditable display. The Nundydroog section, commanded by Cadet Sergeant Joseph, was adjudged the winners. After the competitions the boys formed a Company and were exercised by the proficiency candidates, being afterwards regaled with refreshments. Major Stuart returned to Bangalore the next day, but Captain Mauly remaining to assist in judging the Company drill competitions. Captain H. M. Leslie and ten other members of the Corps proceeded to Bangalore on Friday night, in order to attend the meeting of the S. I. E. A., which was held on Saturday morning.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Ooregum, 8th Mar.—An examination was held in connection with the recent Ambulance Lectures at the Companies' Hospital, on Friday and Saturday last, and for which money prizes were awarded by the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board to the successful candidates. The lectures were delivered by Dr. J. D. O'Donnell, under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and were the third since 1907. This year the aid of a magic lantern with suitable slides was requisitioned in the teaching of elementary anatomy and physiology; methods of applying the triangular bandage; how fractures and wounds should be treated; how artificial respiration is performed; the stretcher exercises and means of carrying the wounded.

A very large number entered but only 48 qualified for the examination (which was conducted by Major Flemming, I.M.S., and Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, Chief Medical Officer to the Gold Field). viz., 27 for the first year's course, 12 for the second time and 8 for the third. Of the 27 who entered for the first time, 5 were rejected and 2 did not appear. One in the second year was rejected, and 1 failed to come up for the examination. All those who came up for the third year passed. The prize-winners were:—"First year," Messrs. G. Critti and W. H. Rule; "Second year," Messrs. C. Meiklejohn and P. F. Staunton; and "Third year," Messrs. F. W. Rodrigues, E. C. Barnett and D. R. Ward.

It is a great pity that the underground men do not attend the Lectures, for it is they who have the greatest opportunities of rendering, and stand most in need of, "First Aid."

Ooregum, 11th March.—To celebrate St. Patrick's day, on Wednesday next, a subscription dance is to be held in the Ooregum Hall.

The Railway employees at Bowringpet are in the throes of a water famine, as much as that for the last few days they have been obliged to wait on the engines for water for drinking and domestic purposes. Mr. Benson, the District Traffic Superintendent, has arranged with Mr. Thomas Richards, Superintendent of the Mundydroog Mine, for a supply at 2,000 gallons, per day for the employees of the Station.

In connection with the serious accident that occurred in the Bullen Shaft, Ooregum Mine, on Thursday night last, resulting in the death of two Italian miners, named Bottani Giuseppe and Georizetti Leoni, and a cooly, I learn that the cause of the accident was due to the carlessness of the winding-engine driver, a native named Monnsawmy, who overwound the upcoming skip, which was full of men, viz, two Italians and six natives, the result being that the skip collided with the top of the shaft, and plothed every one of the occupants out on to the stage, killing the two Italians and seriously injuring the other six coolies. The cooly, who was killed underground, was crushed by the descending skip, which owing to the upcoming skip not having been stopped at the right place, rushed down the sink, killing one cooly and injuring others. Insperter Pate held an inquest over the three bodies, and the driver has been taken into custody, and is to be prosecuted under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

KUMBAKONAM.

Kumbakonam, 10th March.—Two garden parties were given on two different evenings, one by the Pandara Sannadhi of Tiruvaduthorai and the other by Mr. N. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, at both of which the European officials at present camping at Kumbakonam were present.

THEATRICALS AT THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Performances of the "Merchant of Venice" was given at the Government College at Kumbakonam, during last week. Not for many years has anything on so big a scale been attempted. In fact, the last performance of the sort was during Mr. J. H. Stone's term of office as Principal. The funds for the performance were raised by subscriptions, and about Rs. 500 were collected by these means, the European visitors and officials being very generous. The general public did not take any considerable interest in the play, but the performances were most successful, and a portion of the proceeds is to be handed over to the Literary Society of the College. Last Tuesday was the subscribers' night, and the performance on that night came fully up to the most sanguine expectations of the well-wishers of the college. The scenery and dresses were made locally under the supervision of the principal, Mr. T. O. Hodges, M.A., and were in perfect taste, and aroused considerable admiration. The acting, as a whole, was far above the average for such performances. P. Souadrarajan as "Shylock" was particularly good and was "called" after the performance. E. Masilamani as "Bassanio" showed taste and spirit. The part of the "Duke" was taken by N. R. Subramanyam, whose elocution and acting were so good that the audience regretted that he had not a bigger part alloted him. S. Natarajan as "Portia" was good particularly in the trial scene. The scene between "Gobbo" and his father was rendered with spirit by R. Natesan and E. Masilamani.

KASHMIR.

Srinagar, March. 9.—We have been experiencing the hardest winter there has been in Kashmir for several years, the frosts have been very severe, and we have had several heavy falls of snow. We had a few days' skating, the ice being passably good after infinite trouble had been taken to sweep and flood it, but we were not able to enjoy this invigorating exercise for long because, as generally happens here, the sun was too powerful during the day and soon made it impossible to skate, although the frosts at night continued to be pertty severe. However, we were not to be done out of all fun by this, so when the ice failed us, we tried tobagganing. Dr. Neve had made a very good run on the shady side of the Takht and there we defied for a time the efforts of Father Sol who seemed determined to spoil sport.

A few keen spirits tried skiting also, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy tumbling about in all directions. Soon a rapid thaw set in, but when almost all the snow had disappeared (after being on the ground about nine weeks) we had another heavy fall, particularly along the Jhelum Valley road, from Baramulla. The dak had to be carried, by coolies, or ponies, and fearful accounts of the state of the road were brought in. There were numerous breaks, avalanches, and landslips all along, and for a few days travelling was practically impossible, but owing to the exertion of our energetic road-engineer Mr. Appleford, our mail is now coming in up to time and the road is again open.

There has not been much going on in Srinagar this winter. Mr. Douglas gave a fancy dress children's party, to which most of the people in the station were invited. The room was very prettily decorated, and some of the dresses were very good. Mrs. Daphne Barnes as Peter Paul was charming. The Freemasons also gave a children's party at the Club. The afternoon dances have been kept up all through the winter with great vigour and seem to have been greatly appreciated by every one. Badminton parties at the Club have been very popular, some one in the station taking tea down almost every day. Several improvements are being carried out at the Club, amongst other things a ladies' "bridge" room is being built and the library is to be enlarged. Captain D. G. Oliver, Assistant to the Resident in Leh, who has been in charge in Srinagar this winter has gone Home on leave and Mr. Field came up to relieve him. Mr. Field has now gone to Lahore, on his way to Poonch, and Captain Macpherson is returning from Jumoo, where he was been with the Resident, Sir Francis Younghusband, who is also due to arrive shortly.

On account of the snow golf has been impossible for about two months, and its devotees have gone about with very long faces, but they are quite happy again, as most of the links are open now, except where the greens are being done up or altered.

Captain Hughes-Hallett, who was out shooting, has been brought in badly mauled by a panther. He is going on as well as could be expected, and there is no danger of blood-poisoning setting in now.

MAYO COLLEFE ATHLETIC TOUR.

Ajmer, 11th March.—Two years ago the Imperial Cadet Corps paid a visit to Ajmer, and competed with the Mayo College at various games. This year the representatives of the Mayo College were invited to Dehra Dun, and as they were due to visit Lahore to compete with the Aitchison College, it was found possible to spend three days at Dehra on the way north. A cricket match was played on the 25th February; the Imperial Cadets have few opportunities of playing this game, and they fared badly against the slow leg-breaks of S. Zakaulla Khan of Tonk, making only 48 and 52. The Mayo College made 115 for five wickets, of which Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna scored 58 not out. The next morning was devoted to lawn tennis. There were three matches, both in the doubles and singles, and the Cadets won both by two matches to one, though their first player, the Ticca Sahib of Chamba, lost 6-2, 6-1 to K. Chandra Sen from Ajmer. Squash racquets was won for the Mayo College by Raja Udaibaan Singh of Dholpur. In the football match the I. C. C. was victorious, scoring the only goal after extra time had been played. On the 27th February, in tent-pegging, honours were fairly easy, the Cadets winning in sections and losing individually. On the same day, the Mayo College teams left for Lahore having, thanks to the hospitality of the Commandant, Major Cameron, and the members of the Cadet Corps, most thoroughly enjoyed their visit to Dehra Dun.

At Lahore, the competition is of a more serious nature; marks are given for each match or event and the winners on the whole result hold for a year a shield presented by the Kour Sahib of Patiala. In cricket, played on the 1st March, the Mayo College proved too strong, thanks mainly to the bowling of Zakaulla Khan, for the Aitchison College could only make 60 and 61 against 281. In lawn tennis the Mayo College was successful both in doubles and singles, in each case by two matches to one; in tent-pegging by sections they won fairly easily, while the individual tent-pegging was won for them by Raja Sardul Singh of Bhinai. The football match was hardly up to the level of the rest of the competition, and though the Aitchison College had the better of the game during the second half, the result was a pointless drawn. The sports on the 4th March brought the competition to a conclusion. Of seven events four were won by the Mayo College, and three by the Aitchison College. Bahese had an exceedingly good runner in Balwant Singh, who on the grass track ran the hundred yards in 10 2-5 secs. and the quarter mile in 57 2-5 secs., while Chandra Singh for Ajmer put the weight 30 feet 2½ inches. The result of the whole competition was:—Mayo College, 27½ marks; Aitchison College, 9½.

At the end of the sports, the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Louis Dane, presented the shield to the winners, congratulating them on the good form they had shown.

The Turkish Government have taken an important step in the direction of developing trade between the Ottoman Empire and various foreign countries, for they have decided to establish Turkish Chambers of Commerce in all the leading capitals of Europe. The Vali of Aleppo has asked the Turkish Government to grant him a concession for fifty years for building in Constantinople an electrical station to supply the city with electric light and motor-power. The engines of the proposed station would be driven by power obtained from the waters of the Bosphorus.

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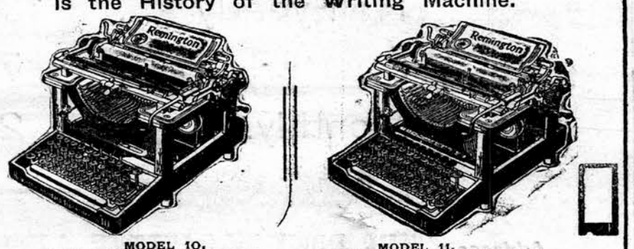

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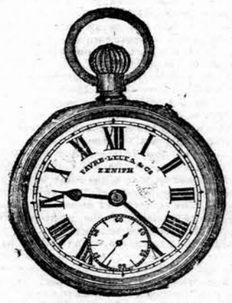

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